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ACCIDENCE  
OF  
HEBREW GRAMMAR  
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J. F. Wagner.







ACCIDENCE OF  
HEBREW GRAMMAR  
WITH EXERCISES

BY  
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## PREFACE

THE chief difficulties that face one entering on the study of Hebrew arise from the number and instability of the masoretic points and the changes incident to the weak, quiescent and guttural letters. The aim to lessen these difficulties will explain most of the departures in the following pages from what might otherwise seem a more logical method of treatment. The plan therefore has been to insist mainly on the verbs and to explain the elements only as they are needed for immediate use in the paradigms, introducing other portions of the accidence at the point where they seemed to fit in best or were required for the exercises or where it was desired to dwell for a longer time on the verb that is being studied.

The whole question of half-open syllables and intermediate shewa has been left untouched. The avoidance of the needless confusion and discouragement they cause was thought sufficient warrant for omitting what for the present are at best matters of uncertainty.<sup>1</sup> The same motive will also explain the absence of certain other technicalities in pronunciation and transliteration.

The exercises are based entirely on the selections from Holy Scripture that are placed at the end. They will therefore serve at the same time as matter for drill and as a preparation for reading, while the same word list will suffice for both. In connection with the exercises some short rules of syntax have been inserted.

Owing to the brevity and fewness of the selections a certain sameness in the exercises was almost unavoidable. But it is hoped that whatever drawbacks result from confining them to

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Gesenius, Kautzsch-Cowley, ed. 1910, n. 10, d; n. 46, d.

so narrow a range will be more than compensated for by the advantages gained. For after the elements have been mastered by their aid and the selections themselves have been studied, the student will be in possession of a considerable vocabulary, will be familiar with the more regular forms of the Hebrew sentence and so will find himself fairly well equipped to proceed with the ordinary aids to do his part "lest that precious heavenly treasure of sacred books which the Holy Ghost has so munificently bestowed upon men lie neglected."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Conc. Trid., Sess. V.

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# ACCIDENCE OF HEBREW GRAMMAR

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## ALPHABET

א	Aleph	H silent	מ	Mem	M
ב	Beth	B	נ	Nun	N
ג	Gimel	G	ס	Samek	S
ד	Daleth	D	ע	Ayin	H silent
ה	He	H	פ	Pe	P
ו	Waw	W	צ	Sade	S hard
ז	Zayin	Z	ק	Koph	K
ח	Heth	H guttural	ר	Resh	R
ט	Teth	T	ש	Sin	S
י	Yod	Y	ש	Shin	Sh
כ	Kaph	K	ת	Taw	T
ל	Lamed	L			

1. All these letters are consonants and are read from right to left.

ד מ נ פ צ are final.

ש with a dot over the right arm is *sh*; with the dot over the left arm it is *s*.

ב ת פ כ ד ג נ with a dot in them are pronounced as in English; without this dot they are aspirated. These six letters make up the mnemonic word **BeGaDKePheTh**.

## EXERCISE

**אָבָּן מְדִינָה כְּנָסָה וְהַלְּוָה הַר לְזָה פָּה  
 עֵץ צָד סְבָב חַק בְּקָדֶשׁ יַד שָׁה אַתְּ אַפְּ  
 קְדוּשָׁה צָאן טֻוב עַצְחָה סְתָר נְחַל עֹופֶה רַאֲשָׁה מֶלֶךְ  
 מְשֻׁפֶּט מְדִבֶּר מְקוּם יְרוּשָׁלָם שְׁמוֹאֵל**

NOTE.—In the five following exercises letters underlined are to be transliterated by a single character.

brk sm npsh gm zh dr mdbl shm ph kn hr yd krn bn  
 mlk lhm lk bth zwb mdyn rgl pry gbr gwy dwd yrd nbl  
 ywm mym plg

## VOWELS

2. As long as Hebrew was a spoken language there was no regular method of representing the vowels. The pronunciation of a given word had to be known from the context or from tradition. Thus **דָּבָר** could stand for *dabar*, *dober*, *dibber*, etc.

## VOWEL LETTERS

The **long vowels**—always sounded as in Latin—could be vaguely indicated by the weak consonants, **יְיַהְיָה אֲאַהֲרָה**.

**אָ** = *a, e, i, o.*      **וּ** = *o, u.*

**הָ** = *a, e, o.*      **יִ** = *e, i.*

The vowels thus vaguely indicated by a consonant are called the **cognate vowels** of that consonant.

## EXERCISE

**דָּוָבָּר אֲרֵי אִישׁ אֹותָן נָסָה נָא לְאָטָב פָּה  
 מֵי עִיר עֹופֶה נְסָה סְוָם עַלְהָה רֹותָה נְכָה תּוֹרָה שָׁאָלָה  
 קוּבָּעָה דְּוִידָה יְהֹוָדִי יְבוּסִי בְּרוּךְ קְרָא שָׁוָם מִיכָּאֵל  
 יְהֹשָׁעָה**

lo pe dwid ruth dob shaul din lun gur bruk mi hrim  
 na sum ythro muth mshe rosh

## MASORETIC POINTS

3. To preserve the correct traditional pronunciation a system of **points** was invented about the eighth century. This system is called masora, meaning tradition or teaching. The inventors are called masoretes, and the points, **masoretic points**.

## LONG VOWELS

<u>ׁ</u>	kames	ā	<b>אָ</b>	mā
<u>ׂ</u>	sere	ē	<b>אֵ</b>	mē
<u>׃</u>	hirek gadol	ī	<b>אֵי</b>	mī
<u>ׄ</u>	holem	ō	<b>אֹ</b>	mō
<u>ׅ</u>	shurek	ū	<b>אֹו</b>	mū

## SHORT VOWELS

<u>ׁ</u>	pathah	ă	<b>אֶ</b>	mă
<u>ׂ</u>	segol	ě	<b>אֵַ</b>	mě
<u>׃</u>	hirek katon	ī	<b>אֵַי</b>	mī
<u>ׄ</u>	kames hatuph	ō	<b>אַֹ</b>	mō
<u>ׅ</u>	kibbus	ū	<b>אַֹו</b>	mū

## OBSCURE VOWELS

<u>ׁׁ</u>	simple shewa	e	<b>אֶַ</b>	mě
	compound shewa			
<u>ׁׂ</u>	hateph pathah	ă	<b>אֶַַ</b>	mă
<u>ׁ׃</u>	hateph segol	ě	<b>אֵַַ</b>	mě
<u>ׁׄ</u>	hateph kames	ō	<b>אַַֹ</b>	mō

## EXERCISE

דָּבָר אֲשֶׁר אָכַל אַחֲר וְקַוְן בָּעֵר דָּרֶך אִם אָמַת  
 חַפְץ יָרֶד כָּהּוֹ חַלְק יָדָע דַּעַת מְוֹת מְוֹת רַזְק פְּלָג  
 עַלְם עַם לְקַדְש קָדוֹש גָּדָל דְּבָש עַמְד אַבְנָן

labāsh halāl dabar rēgēl bashār yarād yored dērēk barāk  
 naphāl kohen mūth dor mawēth halāk gadol pēleg lahām  
 dawid mīn māyim

## FULL AND DEFECTIVE WRITING

4. Wherever the masoretes found one of the weak consonants (n. 2) standing for a vowel, they allowed it to remain in the text and indicated its exact value by adding the appropriate vowel point. Thus, for example, the different values of נ are indicated: **בָּא** *ba, he went*; **מְצָא** *mose, finding*; **לֹא** *lo, not*; **יְזָא** *yosi, he sends*. The consonant so remaining is said to quiesce in its cognate vowel (n. 2). When a long vowel is thus indicated by a quiescent consonant and a vowel point, it is said to be written fully; when indicated by a point only, it is said to be written defectively. In **דָּוִיד** *Dawid, David*, the **ו** is written defectively; the **וּ** is written fully.

## COMPLETED VOWEL SYSTEM

	LONG	SHORT	OBSCURE
WRITTEN FULLY	WRITTEN DEFECTIVELY		

A	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן
E	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן
I	בָּאָהָן (בָּאָהָן)	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן
O	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן
U	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן	בָּאָהָן

## EXERCISE

עֹוֹפֶ אִישׁ הָלֵם צָאֵן יוֹם זָבֵ יְצָאֵ יְבוּסֵי עִירֵ רָאֵשׁ  
 עֹודֵ דָוִיד טָובֵ מַיִם דָוֵבֵ תָנוֹךְ רָאֵה בְּהָמָה עֲוָלֵם  
 מְחֻנָּה אֲצָקָה נְעָרִים בְּנָעָנִי בִּידָוֹן אֱלֹהִים מִיכָּאֵל  
 יוֹשֵׁב שָׂאוֹל שָׁמִים

zub kidon yom Shaul Élohim tawék shamayim Dawid  
sham shem rosh yosheb

## SHEWA

5. The sign **shewa** \_ is placed under a letter that has no vowel. At the beginning of a syllable it is called **vocal shewa** and denotes a slight emission of the breath, like *e* in *competition*; קָטַלְתֶּם *kétaltem, ye have killed.*

Silent shewa marks the end of a syllable; לָ in the above word. Silent shewa is not used at the end of a word; אָבֶ ab, *father*. But it is used in מְלָךְ to distinguish it from מֶלֶךְ melek, *king*. When a word ends in two consonants, silent shewa is used with both; קָטַלְתָּ katalt, *you killed.*

Shewa, whether silent or vocal, is called **simple shewa**. Compound shewa is made up of one of the short vowels and a simple shewa; it is used mostly in connection with the gutturals הָ נָ עָ חָ.

## DAGESH

6. **Dagesh** is a dot placed in a letter. **Dagesh lene** removes the aspiration from תְ פְ כְ דְ גְ בְ (begadkepheth, n. 1); תְ in קָטַלְתָּ. **Dagesh forte** doubles *any letter* in which it is placed; קְטַלְתָּ kittel, *he slew.*

Dagesh in ת פ ב נ ב with no vowel preceding is dagesh lene: פֶה pe, mouth; preceded by a vowel it is dagesh forte: אַתָּה atta, you; נִפְלֵל naphal, he fell; יִפְלֵל yippol, he lies.

## EXERCISE

דָבָשׂ אֱלֹהָי אֲשֶׁר אֶבְרָהָם בְּהַמִּחְמָה גָּבָור חָתֵן  
יַלְקוּט הַטָּא אֶדְמָנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל יַעֲקֹב מְשֻׁפֵּט יִתְרֹן  
כָּלִי לְבָהּ לְבָשׂ וַיְלַבֵּישׂ דְּבָרָתּ מְדָבֵר פְּלִשְׁתִּי  
צַדִּיק יִצְחָק

gadol gibbor hinne mīdbar Abraham shaphat mīshpat  
Pēlīsh̄ti kēlēb Yīthro Pērīzzi tawēk mittok labāsh̄tā tālbīsh̄

## WORD ACCENT

7. Most words are accented on the last syllable. Some, like מלך and certain parts of the verb, are accented on the penult.

## SYLLABLES

8. A syllable regularly begins with a consonant. If it begins with two consonants, the first has a vocal shewa; קְטַלְתָּם kētaltem.

But the conjunction ו and, which is always joined to the next word, becomes ו before פ מ ב and before words beginning with a vocal shewa; וּמֶלֶךְ umelek (for מלך), and the king; וּכֶרֶב ukērub (for כֶּרֶב), and the cherub.

9. An open syllable is one that ends in a vowel; ק in katał, he killed; ל in li, to me.

A closed syllable is one that ends in a consonant; מֶל in the above word.

An unaccented open syllable usually has a long vowel. Therefore קָטַל in קָטַל is kames.

An unaccented closed syllable has a short vowel. Therefore הָקָטַל in *hōktal, he was put to death*, is kames hatuph. Likewise קָטַל in *kittel, he slew*, is hirek katon.

An accented syllable whether open or closed may have a long or short vowel; קָטַל in טַל, קָטַל in טֵל, קָטַל in טֶל.

**10.** To show that a syllable is open the sign **metheg** — is placed under the letter; קָטַלְהָ *katēla, she killed*. Metheg therefore usually shows that the vowel is long and that the following shewa is vocal; אֲכַלְהָ *akēla, she ate*; אֲכַלְהָ *ōkla, food*.

### EXERCISE

Transliterate into English: give the name and value of each masoretic point; note the open and closed syllables and assign the reason.

דָוִיד גָבֹור קָטַל חָווִי אַלְהָ שָׁאוֹל אַתָּה  
אֲבָרְכָם חָטָא יִשְׂרָאֵל מְדִין בָּרְךָ שְׁמַיִם צְדִיק  
שְׁרִיוֹ קָטַלְוִי הָקָטַלְוִי קָטַלְיִ פָרוּי הָקָטַלְיִ פָקְטִילִי  
יִכְרְתָה יִכְתָּבוּ

### COINCIDENCE OF DIFFERENT POINTS

**11. a.** At times the diacritical point of ש coincides with . ש is *o-sh* when the preceding letter has no other vowel; מֹשֶׁה *Moshe, Moses*.

ש is *so* when it begins a syllable and has no other vowel; שָׁנָא *sone, hating*.

שׁ is *sho* when it begins a syllable and has no other vowel; שׁמֵר shomer, *guard*. It is *o-s* when it is in the middle of a word and is followed by a vowel; עַשְׁהָ ose, *seer*. It is *os* at the end of a word or syllable; תִּפְשֶׁה tēphos, *hold*.

b. וּ is *wo* when a vowel precedes; עָוֹן awon, *wickedness*. It is *o-w* when a vowel follows; לֻזָּה lowe, *cleaving*.

c. נּ with a vowel preceding and following is נּ with dagesh forte, otherwise it is shurek; עֲוֹר iwwer, *blind*; עֲוֹרָעָה ur, *awake*.

## VERBS

12. Verbs are inflected mainly by the addition of syllables at the beginning or end of the root. Those at the beginning are called **preformatives**; those at the end, **afformatives**.

There are five parts: perfect, imperfect, infinitive, imperative, participle.

קָטַל *he killed*

PERFECT				INFINITIVE	
sg. 3 m.	קָטַל	ka-tal'	construct	קָטָל	kētol
3 f.	קָטַלָה	ka-tela'	absolute	קָטָול	ka-tol'
2 m.	קָטַלְתָה	ka-tal'-ta			
2 f.	קָטַלְתָה	ka-talt'			
1	קָטַלְתִּי	ka-tal'-ti	sg. 2 m.	קָטַל	kētol
pl. 3	קָטְלָוּ	ka-telu'	2 f.	קָטְלִי	kit-li'
2 m.	קָטְלָתָם	kētal-tem'	pl. 2 m.	קָטְלָוּ	kit-lu'
2 f.	קָטְלָתָן	kētal-ten'	2 f.	קָטְלָנָה	kētol'-na
1	קָטְלָנוּ	ka-tal'-nu			

## IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	<b>יִקְטָל</b>	yik-tol'	pl. 3 m.	<b>יִקְטָלוּ</b>	yik-telu'
3 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלְתָּה</b>	tik-tol'	3 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלְנָה</b>	tik-tol'-na
2 m.	<b>תִּקְטָלְתָּ</b>	tik-tol'	2 m.	<b>תִּקְטָלְיוּ</b>	tik-telu'
2 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלְתָּה</b>	tik-teli'	2 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלְנָה</b>	tik-tol'-na
1	<b>אַקְטָל</b>	ek-tol'	1	<b>נַקְטָל</b>	nik-tol'

## PARTICIPLE

active	<b>קָטָל</b>	ko-tel'
passive	<b>קָטָול</b>	ka-tul'

## AFFIRMATIVES

Pf.	sg. 3 f.	<b>הִ</b>
	2 m.	<b>הֵ</b>
	2 f.	<b>הֵ</b>
	1	<b>הִ</b>
	pl. 3	<b>וּ</b>
	2 m.	<b>מָהִ</b>
	2 f.	<b>מָהֵ</b>
	1	<b>מָהִ</b>
Impf. sg. 2 f.		<b>הִ</b>
pl. 3 m.		<b>וּ</b>
2, 3 f.		<b>נָהָ</b>

## PREFORMATIVES

Impf. sg. 3 m.	<b>יִ</b>
3 f.	<b>תִּ</b>
2 m.	<b>תִּ</b>
2 f.	<b>תִּ</b>
1	<b>אִ</b>
pl. 3 m.	<b>יִ</b>
3 f.	<b>תִּ</b>
2 m.	<b>תִּ</b>
2 f.	<b>תִּ</b>
1	<b>נִ</b>

## PERFECT

**13.** The simplest form is 3 singular masculine. It is therefore placed first.

Only afformatives are used.

The vowel afformatives **הָ** and **וְ** change the preceding vowel to vocal shewa.

The consonant afformatives **תְּ** and **תִּ** change the **תְּ** of the first radical to vocal shewa.

The accent is on the penult in 2 singular masculine and 1 singular and plural.

## INFINITIVE, IMPERATIVE, IMPERFECT

**14.** The construct infinitive is usually the base of the imperative and imperfect.

In the imperative only afformatives are used.

In the imperfect both preformatives and afformatives are used.

The vowel afformatives **בְּ** and **וְ** change the preceding vowel to shewa.

The parts with the afformative **נָהָ** have the accent on the penult.

## EXERCISE

**קָטַל** **קָטַל** **קָטַל** **קָטַל** **קָטַל** **קָטַלְהָ**  
**קָטַלְתָּנוּ** **קָטַלְתָּנוּ** **תָּקָטַלְתָּהָ** **נָקָטַל** **קָטַלְתִּי**  
**גָּבָרְתָּוּ** **גָּבָרְתָּוּ** **תָּגָּבָרְתָּוּ** **גָּבָרְנוּ** **גָּבָרְנוּ**  
**שָׁלַפְתָּוּ** **יָשַׁלְפָוּ** **תָּשַׁלְפָוּ** **אֲשַׁלְפָהָ** **שָׁלַפְתָּהָ**

They killed. She killed. You (sg. m.) killed. We were killing. You (f. pl.) were killing. I was killing. I killed. She was killing. He was killing. You (sg. f.) killed. You (pl. m.) were killing. We killed. They killed. We were great. He has been great. They were great. You (sg. f.) are great. I drew. I was drawing. Draw. To draw. They drew. You (pl. m.) drew.

## VERB FORMS

15. By regular modifications of the root a series of forms is derived expressing the passive, intensive, causative, reflexive. The model verb used by the old grammarians was פָעַל *paal*, *he worked*. The derived forms of פָעַל are: נִפְעַל *niphal*, passive; פִּעְלָה *piel*, intensive active; פָעַלְה *pual*, intensive passive; הַפִּיעַל *hiphil*, causative active; הַפִּעְלָה *hophal*, causative passive; הַחֲפִיעַל *hithpael*, reflexive.

These derived forms of the verb פָעַל are used to designate the corresponding forms of any verb. The simplest form of a verb, that corresponding to פָעַל itself, is called the *kal* (*light, simple*); its passive is called the *niphal*. The intensive active is the *piel*; passive, the *pual*. The causative active is the *hiphil*; passive, the *hophal*. The reflexive is the *hithpael*.

The old model verb קָטַל *katel* is replaced by the simpler verb קָטַל *katel* *he killed*. The paradigm on pages 8–9 is for the *kal*. Preformatives, afformatives, accent, and vowel change are usually the same in all forms.

16. Tense in Hebrew means only the stage of the action. The perfect denotes complete, the imperfect incomplete, the participle continued action. The time of the action, past, present, or future, is to be found in the context.

17. The construct infinitive is the ordinary infinitive. It is so called because it is construed with other parts of speech. The absolute infinitive is used alone to express the idea of the verb in an abstract way, or with finite verbs to denote intensity, repetition, or duration; מְלֹךְ תִּמְלֹךְ *molech timolech* *you will surely rule*.

## NIPHAL

18. The perfect, the participle, and sometimes the absolute infinitive, prefix נ.

The construct infinitive and sometimes the absolute prefix ה and have dagesh forte in the first radical.

The preformative of the imperfect replaces the ה of the infinitive.

		<b>נִקְטָל</b>	<i>he was killed</i>	
	<b>PERFECT</b>			<b>INFINITIVE</b>
sg. 3 m.	<b>נִקְטָל</b>	nik-tal'	construct	<b>הַקְטָל</b> hik-ka-tel'
3 f.	<b>נִקְטָלה</b>	nik-tela'		<b>הַקְטָל</b> hik-ka-tol'
2 m.	<b>נִקְטָלָת</b>	nik-tal'-ta	absolute	<b>נִקְטָל</b> nik-tol'
2 f.	<b>נִקְטָלָת</b>	nik-talt'		
1	<b>נִקְטָלָתִי</b>	nik-tal'-ti		<b>IMPERATIVE</b>
pl. 3	<b>נִקְטָלָיו</b>	nik-telu'	sg. m.	<b>הַקְטָל</b> hik-ka-tel'
2 m.	<b>נִקְטָלָתָם</b>	nik-tal-tem'	f.	<b>הַקְטָלִי</b> hik-ka-teli'
2 f.	<b>נִקְטָלָתָן</b>	nik-tal-ten'	pl. m.	<b>הַקְטָלָיו</b> hik-ka-telu'
1	<b>נִקְטָלָנוּ</b>	nik-tal'-nu	f.	<b>הַקְטָלָנָה</b> hik-ka-tel'-na
				<b>IMPERFECT</b>
sg. 3 m.	<b>יַקְטָל</b>	yik-ka-tel'	pl. 3 m.	<b>יַקְטָלוּ</b> yik-ka-telu'
3 f.	<b>תַּקְטָל</b>	tik-ka-tel'	3 f.	<b>תַּקְטָלָנָה</b> tik-ka-tel'-na
2 m.	<b>תַּקְטָל</b>	tik-ka-tel'	2 m.	<b>תַּקְטָלָוּ</b> tik-ka-telu'
2 f.	<b>תַּקְטָלִי</b>	tik-ka-teli'	2 f.	<b>תַּקְטָלָנָה</b> tik-ka-tel'-na
1	<b>אֲקַטֵּל</b>	ek-ka-tel'	1	<b>נִקְטָל</b> nik-tal'
				<b>PARTICIPLE</b>
	<b>נִקְטָל</b>	nik-tal'		

## EXERCISE

נִקְטָל נִקְטָל נִקְטָל נִקְטָלְנוּ אֲנִקְטָל תִּקְטָלְנָה  
 הַקְטָלְנוּ תִּקְטָלְנוּ יְקַטְלָוּ נִקְטָלְתָה הַקְטָלְתָה יְקַטְלָל נִסְפָר  
 נִסְפָר נִסְפָרוֹ נִסְפָרְנוּ נִסְפָרְתָם הַסְפָרְתָה הַסְפָרְתָוּ  
 יְסַפֵּר יְסַפְּרָו אֲסַפֵּר תִּסְפָּר גַּסְפָּר

They were killed. You (sg. m.) will be killed. To be killed.  
 We shall be killed. She was killed. You (sg. m.) have been concealed.  
 To be concealed. I have been concealed. I am concealed.  
 She is concealed. They are concealed. We have been concealed.  
 We are concealed.

## NOUNS

## GENDER AND NUMBER

**19.** There are two genders: masculine and feminine; and three numbers: singular, dual, and plural.

The masculine singular has no special ending; סָמִים *sus, horse,* דָבָר *dabar, word,* יְהוּדִי *yehudi, Jew.*

סָמֵךְ *the* or *th*, or none; susa, mare; yēhudiyah, and יְהוּדִית *yehudith, Jewess,* אֶם *em, mother.*

The masculine plural ends in סָמִים; בָּנִים *susim, horses.* The feminine plural ends in סָמוֹת; בָּנָות *susoth, mares.*

בְּפִים *kaph, palm,* בְּנִים *kappayim, both palms.*

שְׁפַתִּים *sapha, lip,* בְּתִים *sep̄athayim, both lips.*

## STATES

20. The subordination of one noun to another is denoted by placing them side by side. The subordinate noun comes first, and is said to be construed with the other or in the **construct state**; it usually undergoes some change; **דְּבָר מֶלֶךְ** *dabar melek*, *the word of a king*.

A noun that is not subordinate to another is in the **absolute state**.

The regular way of expressing the genitive relation is to place the word denoting the thing possessed first in the **construct state**, **דְּבָר** *dabar*, *the word of*, with the word denoting the possessor following in the **absolute state**, **מֶלֶךְ** *melech*, *the king*.

## FORMATION OF THE CONSTRUCT STATE

21. If any change takes place, it is usually only in the defectively written long vowels, ׁ and ׂ (n. 4).

In the masculine singular these vowels become ׁ in the last syllable and ׂ in the first; **זָקֵן** *zaken*, *old man*; construct **זָקָן** *zakan*.

In the feminine singular the ending **תַּה** becomes **שְׁנָה**; **שְׁנָה**; **שְׁנִית** *shana*, *year*; construct **שְׁנִית** *shenath*.

In the masculine plural and dual the endings **יִם** and **יִם** are changed to **יִם**; **סֹוסִים** *sosim*; *horses*; construct **סֹוסֵי** *suse*.

In the feminine plural the only change is in the vowels ׁ or ׂ; **שְׁנוֹת** *shanoth*, *years*; construct **שְׁנוֹת** *shenoth*.

In the feminine dual the ending changes as in the masculine plural; **שְׁפִתִּים**, *siphtim*, construct **שְׁפִתִּי** *siphthe*.

## PARADIGM

MASCULINE	FEMININE
sg. abs. סֹסֶם horse	סֹסֶת mare
est. סֹסֶם	סֹסֶת
pl. abs. סֹסֶםִים	סֹסֶתִות
est. סֹסֶמי	סֹסֶתּוֹת
sg. abs. דְּבָר word	שָׁנָה year
est. דְּבָר	שָׁנָת
pl. abs. דְּבָרִים	שָׁנּוֹת
est. דְּבָרִי	שָׁנּוֹת
dual abs. כְּפִים palms	שְׁפָתִים lips
est. כְּפֵי	שְׁפֵתִי

## EXERCISE

רָאש פְלִשְׁתִי: צָאן יְהוָה: לְחֵץ יִשְׂרָאֵל: חַפֵץ  
 אֱלֹהִים: חַרְב שָׁאָלָה: דְּבָר דָוִיד: מִשְׁפָט לְצִים:  
 שָׁנָת מִלְחָמָה: שָׁנּוֹת אִישׁ: אֲשֶׁרִי צְדִיקָה: תּוֹרַת  
 מֹשֶׁה:

The word of scoffers. The horses of Saul. The oppression of the Philistine. The years of Moses. The judgment of the just. The law of God. The sword of the man of battle.

## PIEL, PUAL, HITHPAEL

22. All these forms have dagesh forte in the second radical. Piel and pual have vocal shewa under the preformatives of the imperfect.

In piel perfect the — of the second radical is changed to — before consonant afformatives.

In the infinitive and its derivatives, i.e. the imperative, imperfect, and participle, the vowel of the first radical is —.

Hithpael is like piel, with — changed to — and the prefix **תִּתְ**. In the imperfect **תִּתְ** is replaced by the preformative.

The participles are formed like the imperfects with the preformative **תִּתְ**.

PERFECT	PIEL, he slaughtered	PUAL, he was slaughtered	HITHPAEL, he killed himself
sg. 3 m.	<b>תִּתְבַּל</b> kit-tel'	<b>תִּתְבַּל</b> kut-tal'	<b>תִּתְבַּל</b> hith-kat-te'l'
3 f.	<b>תִּתְבַּלָּה</b> kit-tela'	<b>תִּתְבַּלָּה</b> kut-tela'	<b>תִּתְבַּלָּה</b> hith-kat-tela'
2 m.	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּא</b> kit-tal'-ta	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּא</b> kut-tal'-ta	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּא</b> hith-kat-tal'-ta
2 f.	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּה</b> kit-tal'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּה</b> kut-tal'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּה</b> hith-kat-tal'
1	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתִּי</b> kit-tal'-ti	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתִּי</b> kut-tal'-ti	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתִּי</b> hith-kat-tal'-ti
pl. 3	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתִּים</b> kit-telu'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתִּים</b> kut-telu'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתִּים</b> hith-kat-telu'
2 m.	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּם</b> kit-tal-tem'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּם</b> kut-tal-tem'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּם</b> hith-kat-tal-tem'
2 f.	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּהָן</b> kit-tal-ten'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּהָן</b> kut-tal-ten'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתָּהָן</b> hith-kat-tal-ten'
1	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתֵּנוּ</b> kit-tal'-nu	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתֵּנוּ</b> kut-tal'-nu	<b>תִּתְבַּלְתֵּנוּ</b> hith-kat-tal'-nu
INFINITIVE			
est.	<b>תִּתְבַּלְל</b> kat-tel'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְל</b> kut-tal'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְל</b> hith-kat-te'l'
abs.	<b>תִּתְבַּלְל</b> kat-tol'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְל</b> kut-tol'	<b>תִּתְבַּלְל</b> hith-kat-te'l'

IMPERATIVE		
sg. m.	קָטֵל'	kat-tel'
f.	קָטֵלִי	kat-tēli'
pl. m.	קָטְלָאָה	kat-tēlu'
f.	קָטְלָנָה	kat-tel'-na
IMPERFECT		
sg. 3 m.	יְקָטֵל	yēkat-tel'
3 f.	תְּקָטֵל	tēkat-tel'
2 m.	תְּקָטֵל	tēkat-tel'
2 f.	תְּקָטֵל	tēkat-tēli'
1	אֲקָטֵל	ākat-tel'
pl. 3 m.	יְקָטְלָאָה	yēkat-tēlu'
3 f.	תְּקָטְלָנָה	tēkat-tel'-na
2 m.	תְּקָטְלָאָה	tēkat-tēlu'
2 f.	תְּקָטְלָנָה	tēkat-tel'-na
1	נְקָטֵל	nēkat-tel'
PARTICIPLE		
	מְקָטֵל	mēkat-tel'

sg. m.	קָטֵل	hith-kat-tel'
f.	קָטֵלִי	hith-kat-tēli'
pl. m.	קָטְלָאָה	hith-kat-tēlu'
f.	קָטְלָנָה	hith-kat-tel'-na
sg. 3 m.	יְקָטֵל	yith-kat-tel'
3 f.	תְּקָטֵל	tith-kat-tel'
2 m.	תְּקָטֵל	tith-kat-tel'
2 f.	תְּקָטֵל	tith-kat-tēli'
1	אֲקָטֵל	eth-kat-tel'
pl. 3 m.	יְקָטְלָאָה	yith-kat-tēlu'
3 f.	תְּקָטְלָנָה	tith-kat-tel'-na
2 m.	תְּקָטְלָאָה	tith-kat-tēlu'
2 f.	תְּקָטְלָנָה	tith-kat-tel'-na
1	נְקָטֵל	nith-kat-tel'
	מְקָטֵל	mith-kat-tel'

## EXERCISE

סָגֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל מַעֲרֻכּוֹת בְּנָעַנִי: סָגֵר: אַסְגֵּר אִישׁ  
 מַלְחָמָה: לֹא סָגֵר עַבְד שָׁאוֹל: וַתַּגְּבֶר גָּלִית אִישׁ  
 מַלְחָמָה פֶּלְשָׁתִי: גָּבְּרָה אַמְתָּאָלָהִים: לֹא הַתַּגְּבֶר  
 דָּוִיד: רָעָה הִיה מְשָׁה: לֹא אִישׁ מַלְחָמָה דָּוִיד:

Saul (was) a man of battle. The truth of God is strong. David delivered over a man of battle. The armies of Saul will be delivered over. The armies of Israel behaved bravely. David did not boast. Moses (was) a servant of Jethro.

## RELATIONS OF NOUNS

**23.** The definite object is usually preceded by the particle **אַתָּה**. Other relations are denoted by prepositions ; **אֵל** *el Dawid*, to David.

The prepositions **בְּ** *by, in*, and **לְ** *to, for*, are inseparable ; **בְּדָבָר** *bədabar, by a word.*

The term of motion is sometimes denoted by the suffix **הַ** ; **הַרְּכָה** *horéba, to Horeb*; **אַרְצָה** *ärësa, to the earth.*

## THE ARTICLE

**24.** The article **הַ** is always joined to its substantive. It is usually followed by — with dagesh forte in the next letter ; **הַמֶּלֶךְ** *hammelek, the king.*

When the article is preceded by the inseparable prepositions, the **הַ** is dropped and its vowel takes the place of the — of the preposition ; **בְּהַשְׁמָיִם** *bashshamáyim (for, in the heavens)*; **לְהַבְּהִן** *lakkohen (for, for the priest).*

## EXERCISE

**SYNTAX.** — R. 1. There are two kinds of sentences : **substantive sentences**, in which the subject and predicate are substantives united by the verb *to be* ; **verbal sentences**, in which the predicate is a verb.

R. 2. Order of words : In a substantive sentence the subject usually comes first. The verb *to be* is often omitted ; **מת גָּלִית** *Goliath was dead.*

In a verbal sentence the verb usually comes first, next the subject, then the direct and indirect object ; **אמַר אֱלֹהִים אֶל מֹשֶׁה** *God said to Moses*

**שָׁלֵף דָּוד חֲרָב :** יָבֹרְתָּ דָּוד בְּחַרְבָּתָךְ אֶת רָאשָׁךְ  
**פֶּלֶשְׁתִּי :** נָתַן שָׁאוֹל אֶת קֹבֶעָתָךְ עַל רָאשָׁךְ נָעַר :  
**רָעָה הָיָה מֹשֶׁה לִיְתָרוֹ בְּמִדְיָן :** יָנַג מֹשֶׁה אֶת צָאוֹת  
**אֶל מִדְבָּר :**

The Philistine drew the sword. The shepherd drove the flock into the desert of Midian. David was a shepherd in the desert. The youth gave the sword of the Philistine to Saul. Saul put a helmet on the head of the youth. Moses was a youth in Midian.

## EXERCISE

**SYNTAX.** — R. 3. An attributive adjective comes after its noun ; it has the article when the noun has it ; **הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדָל** *the great Philistine.*

R. 4. A predicate adjective does not take the article ; **מת האבז'ר** *the champion was dead.*

R. 5. A noun in the construct state does not take the article. If the article is needed, it goes with the noun that follows in the absolute state ; **דְּבָר הַמֶּלֶךְ** *the word of the king.*

**אָמַר גָּבָור הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים אֶל דָּוד קָרְבָּה :** אָמַר דָּוד  
**אֶל שָׁאוֹל אֲקָרֵב בְּשָׁם אֱלֹהִי צְבָאות :** פָּגַר מִתְנָה  
**הַפְּנַעַן אֲפָל בָּאָש :** עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁבֶּן בְּמִצְרָיִם אֶרְץ  
**טוֹבָה :** וְסָגַר אֱלֹהִים הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדָל בַּיָּד דָּוד :

The champion of the Philistines approached the camp of Israel. The land of Egypt (was) good. David said to Saul, "God has delivered the mighty Philistine into the hand of a youth." The truth of the God of Israel is unto everlasting.

## PRONOUNS

## PERSONAL

**25.** Personal pronouns are separate words only when they are used as subjects. In other relations they appear in shorter form as suffixes to the particle or word on which they depend.

	SUBJECT	OBJECT	by, in	to, for	from
sg. 1	{ אָנֹכִי אָנָי	אַתִּי	בְּיִ	לִי	מִמְּנִי
2 m.	אֲתָה	אַתָּךְ	בְּךָ	לְךָ	מִמְּךָ
2 f.	אֲתָּה	אַתָּךְ	בְּךָ	לְךָ	מִמְּךָ
3 m.	הָוֶה	אָתוֹ	בְּוֹ	לֵוֹ	מִמְּנוֹ
3 f.	הָיָה	אָתָה	בְּהָ	לְהָ	מִמְּנָה
pl. 1	{ אַنְחָנוּ נָחָנוּ	אַתָּנוּ	בְּנוּ	לְנוּ	מִמְּנוּ
2 m.	אֲתָּם	אַתָּכֶם	בְּכֶם	לְכֶם	מִכֶּם
2 f.	{ אֲתָּנוּ אַתָּנָה	(אַתָּכֶן)	בְּכֶן	{ לְכֶן לְכֶנֶה	מִכֶּן
3 m.	{ הֵם (הֵמָּה)	{ אַתָּם (אַתָּדֶם)	{ בְּםָ בְּהֵם	{ לְמָוֹ (לְהֵמָה)	מִמָּה
3 f.	{ הֵן (הֵנָּה)	{ אַתָּנָה אַתָּהָן	בְּהָן	{ לְהָוֹ לְהָנָה	מִהָּן

## EXERCISE

נִעַר אַתָּה וְהוּא אִישׁ מֶלֶךְ: רֹעֵה הוּא וְאַתָּה  
 מֶלֶךְ: נָתַן דָּוֹד בְּשֶׂר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדוֹל לְעֹזֶף  
 הַשְׁמִים: שְׁלַף דָּוֹד אֶת חֲרֵב: וּכְרֹת בָּה אֶת רָאשׁ  
 גָּלִית: לוּ חֲנִית לְךָ קָלָע: נַצְלָתִי אָנֹכִי הַחֲרֵב  
 מִפְּנָיו:

A man of battle (is) he and you (are) a shepherd. They have the spear, you (pl.) have the sword, and we have the Name of the God of Israel (say *to them*, etc.). You snatched the spear from him. You have the sword and the spear; the king gave them to you; slay the Philistines with them.

## DEMONSTRATIVE

26.	s.g. m.	<b>זה</b>	<i>this</i>	pl.	<b>אֵלֶּה</b>	<i>these</i>
	f.	<b>זאת</b>				

## RELATIVE

27. The particle **אֲשֶׁר** serves as a relative pronoun. Another form is **שֶׁ** joined to the next word and usually followed by **ׁ** and dagesh forte; **שְׁיַרְדָּ** *sheyyored, who is descending.*

## INTERROGATIVE

28. The interrogative pronouns are **מַה** **מי** for persons and **מַה** for things. **מַה** is often joined to the next word by the sign makkeph **-** and a dagesh, called conjunctive dagesh; **מַה־זֶּה** *mazze, what is this?*

At times הַ is dropped and the מְ is joined to the next word like the article; מַזְהָ what is this?

אֲשֶׁר, מַה, שׁ are also used as indefinite pronouns.

### EXERCISE

**SYNTAX.** — R. 6. The demonstrative as an adjective may take the article when its noun does; **הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה** this day.

R. 7. The interrogative and relative pronouns come before the verb or predicate; **הַצָּאן אֲשֶׁר לִיְתְּרוֹ** the flock which belonged to Jethro.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה אֲסֵג אֲתֶכֶם בַּיד יִשְׂרָאֵל: הַצָּאן אֲשֶׁר לִיְתְּרוֹ נָחָג מֵשָׁה אֲתָו בְּמִדְבָּר: מַי אַתָּה: אֲנִי עָבֵד לְשָׁאול מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל: יִתְרֹו כִּי מְרוֹן הוּא: מַה וְאֵת אֲשֶׁר בַּיד הַנֵּעֶר הַזֶּה: וְהַקְלָעַ אֲשֶׁר לֹו:

Who (are) these? These are Philistines whom God will deliver into the hand of Israel this day. Who is that youth? That is David who slew the champion of the Philistines. What is that in the hand of David? With that sling he slew Goliath.

### HIPHIL, HOPHAL

**29.** The יִ of hiphil is changed to ־ before the consonant afformatives of the perfect, and to ־ before נִ of the imperative and imperfect. Before all vowel afformatives it remains unchanged and its syllable has the accent.

The first vowel ־ is changed to ־ in the infinitive and its derivatives.

The first vowel of hophal is ɔ (nn. 9, 10).

## HIPHIL

**הַקְטִיל** *he caused to kill*

## PERFECT

sg. 3 m.	<b>הַקְטִיל</b>	hik-til'	est.	<b>הַקְטִיל</b>	hak-til'
3 f.	<b>הַקְטִילָה</b>	hik-ti'-la	abs.	<b>הַקְטִיל</b>	hak-tel'
2 m.	<b>הַקְטִילָת</b>	hik-tal'-ta			
2 f.	<b>הַקְטִילָת</b>	hik-talt'			
1	<b>הַקְטִילָתִי</b>	hik-tal'-ti	sg. m.	<b>הַקְטִיל</b>	hak-tel'
pl. 3	<b>הַקְטִילּוֹ</b>	hik-ti'-lu	f.	<b>הַקְטִילִי</b>	hak-ti'-li
2 m.	<b>הַקְטִילָתָם</b>	hik-tal-tem'	pl. m.	<b>הַקְטִילּוֹ</b>	hak-ti'-lu
2 f.	<b>הַקְטִילָתָן</b>	hik-tal-ten'	f.	<b>הַקְטִילָנָה</b>	hak-tel'-na
1	<b>הַקְטִילָנוּ</b>	hik-tal'-nu			

## IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	<b>יַקְטִיל</b>	yak-til'	pl. 3 m.	<b>יַקְטִילוֹ</b>	yak-ti'-lu
3 f.	<b>תַקְטִיל</b>	tak-til'	3 f.	<b>תַקְטִילָנָה</b>	tak-tel'-na
2 m.	<b>תַקְטִיל</b>	tak-til'	2 m.	<b>תַקְטִילוֹ</b>	tak-ti'-lu
2 f.	<b>תַקְטִילִי</b>	tak-ti'-li	2 f.	<b>תַקְטִילָנָה</b>	tak-tel'-na
1	<b>אַקְטִיל</b>	ak-til'	1	<b>נַקְטִיל</b>	nak-til'

## PARTICIPLE

**מַקְטִיל** mak-til'

## HOPHAL

**הִקְטָל** *he was executed*

## PERFECT

sg. 3 m.	<b>הִקְטָל</b>	hok-tal'
3 f.	<b>הִקְטָלָה</b>	hok-tela'
2 m.	<b>הִקְטָלַת</b>	hok-tal'-ta
2 f.	<b>הִקְטָלַת</b>	hok-talt'
1	<b>הִקְטָלֵתִי</b>	hok-tal'-ti
pl. 3	<b>הִקְטָלּוּ</b>	hok-telu'
2 m.	<b>הִקְטָלָתֶם</b>	hok-tal-tem'
2 f.	<b>הִקְטָלָתֶן</b>	hok-tal-ten'
1	<b>הִקְטָלָנוּ</b>	hok-tal'-nu

## IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	<b>יִקְטָל</b>	yok-tal'
3 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלָה</b>	tok-tal'
2 m.	<b>תִּקְטָלַת</b>	tok-tal'
2 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלַת</b>	tok-teli'
1	<b>אִקְטָל</b>	ok-tal'
pl. 3 m.	<b>יִקְטָלּוּ</b>	yok-telu'
3 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלָנָה</b>	tok-tal'-na
2 m.	<b>תִּקְטָלָנוֹ</b>	tok-telu'
3 f.	<b>תִּקְטָלָנָה</b>	tok-tal'-na
1	<b>נִקְטָל</b>	nok-tal'

## INFINITIVE

**הִקְטָל** hok-tal'

## PARTICIPLE

**מִקְטָל** mok-tal'

## EXERCISE

הַקָּרֵיב שֶׁאָל קֹוד אֶל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי לְהַלְּחָם עָמוֹ:  
 מַלְבִּישׁ הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶת הַגּוֹעַד שְׁרִיּוֹן אֲשֶׁר לוֹ: הַכְּרִתָּנוּ  
 רָאשׁ הַרְפָּא אֱלֹהִי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

The king clothed the man of battle with armor. The servant is clothed with the armor of the king. The armies are brought together for battle. Clothe us with the armor and we will cut off the scorner. The God of Israel is with us.

## SIMPLE VERBS

30. This class includes all verbs like קָטַל consisting of three strong non-guttural radicals, *i.e.* any three letters except נַ and רַ עַ נִּיְחָוָה.

a. The accent is on the penult before the afformatives תִּי, תִּנְחַ, תִּנְחַ.

b. A vowel afformative is accented and changes the preceding vowel to shewa, except in hiphil.

c. In the perfect a consonant afformative changes the preceding vowel to ְ.

d. In perfect kal the ְ under the first radical becomes shewa, when not immediately followed by the accent.

e. Wherever תַּ occurs as a prefix in the infinitive it is replaced by the preformative in the imperfect and participle.

(PARADIGM I)

## METATHESIS

**31.** In case the first radical is one of the sibilants, שׁ צׁ סׁ נׁ, it changes place with the תּ of the prefix in hithpael; (הַתִּשְׁמֹר) (for *he was on his guard*). צׁ changes the תּ to מָטָר (for *he justified himself*).

When the first radical is a dental, תּ טּ דּ, the תּ is assimilated; מִתְּכַבֵּר (for *conversing*).

## EXERCISE

שָׁלַף דָּוֶד אֶת הַחֲרֵב וַיְכַרְתֵּ בָּהּ רָאשׁ הַגְּבוּרָה:  
נָתַן הַמֶּלֶךְ קֹובֵעַ לְרֹעָה עַל רָאשׁ: יַלְבִּישׁ אָתוֹ  
שְׁרִיוֹן: אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא יִסְגַּר אֱלֹהִים  
אֲתֶכְם בַּיָּד הַפְּנַעַנִי: בָּעֵץ שְׁתַוְלֵ בְּפִלְגֵן מִים אַתָּה:

You will not be delivered into the hand of the Canaanites. God said to the children of Israel, “I have placed you in the land as a tree planted by a brook of water.” They will not be clothed with armor. A sword has not been drawn. I have not cut them off.

## SHORTENED AND LENGTHENED FORMS

**32.** The imperfect may be used as a subjunctive, optative or imperative. In that case the last vowel of 2 and 3 singular is often shortened; יַקְטִיל from יַקְטִיל, while 1 singular and plural are lengthened by the ending the ending נַקְטָלָה, אַקְטָלָה; הַקְטָלָה.

The imperative masculine singular may be lengthened in the same way; קַטְלָה, kotla (nn. 9, 10).

Forms ending in נִ and בִּ sometimes add נְ; you were killing.

## CONSECUTIVE 1

33. A perfect or imperfect may have a נ prefixed to denote that it is subordinated to the preceding verb. This נ is called consecutive. With the perfect it has shewa and the accent is moved forward to the last syllable; וְקַטֵּלְנִי. With the imperfect it is prefixed with ו and dagesh forte like the article (n. 24) and the accent is moved backwards to the penult; וְקַטֵּלְנִי. If the imperfect has a shorter form, that is used; וְקַטֵּלְנִי.

## INTRANSITIVE VERBS IN ו AND וְ

34. Some intransitive verbs have וְ for the last vowel of perfect kal 3 singular masculine; בָּבֶד *it was heavy*. Some have וְ throughout perfect kal; קָטֵן *he was small*. These verbs usually have וְ instead of וְ in the imperfect.

## GUTTURAL LETTERS

35. The gutturals ר ה כ ע do not take dagesh forte. When ordinary rules require dagesh forte (nn. 18, 22, 24) ע and ה usually compensate for its omission by lengthening the preceding vowel; בָּרְךָ (piel of בָּרַךְ) *he adored*; בָּרְךָ (for ה). ה and כ and sometimes ע cause no change in the preceding vowel and the dagesh forte is said to be implicit; נְחַם (piel of חָמַם) *he consoled*.

36. The gutturals usually take וְ; שְׁלַח send, cf. קַטֵּל. Instead of simple shewa, they take a compound shewa; יְעַמֵּד *he stands*, cf. יְקַטֵּל. אֲלֹהִים more frequently takes וְ and וְ; אֲקַטֵּל God.

37. At the end of a word or syllable נִ is quiescent (n. 4); הַ is quiescent at the end of a word unless it have the sign **mappik**; *הָיָה*, *he was*; נְבָהָן *gabah*, *it was high*.

### FURTIVE PATHAH

38. תְּ הַ הַ עַ at the end of a word and preceded by any other than an *a* sound receive a — called **furtive pathah**, because it is pronounced before, not after the consonant; יְרֵחָה *yaréah*, *the moon*; מֶשִׁיחָה *mashíah*, *the Messias (anointed)*; יְשֻׁעָה *Yeshúah*, *Jesus*; גָּבָהָן *gabbah*, *high*.

Furtive pathah is dropped when a vowel is affixed; מִשְׁיחִי *my anointed*.

### THE ARTICLE WITH GUTTURALS

39. The vowel of the article before gutturals and הַ is changed as follows:

— before נִ and רִ **הָאָדָם** *the man*, לְהַרְגֵל *the foot*, <sup>1</sup>הָאָרֶץ *the earth*.

before עַ without — (a); **הַעֲמֹד** *the column*.

before הַ and עַ with — (a) in monosyllables and in words accented on the penult; **הַהֲרֵךְ**<sup>1</sup> *the mountain*, **הַעֲםָם**<sup>1</sup> *the people*, **הַעֲנֵן** *the well*.

— before הַ and חַ without — (a) or —; **הַהְוָא** *this one*, **הַחֲדָשָׁה** *the month*, **הַחֲכָמָה** *hahökma* (nn. 9, 10), *wisdom*.

— before חַ with — (a) or —; **הַחֲכָם** *the wise man*, **הַחֲדָשִׁים** *the months*.

before הַ and עַ with — (a) unaccented; **הַהֲרִירִים** *the mountains*, **הַעֲוֹן** *the sin*.

<sup>1</sup> **הַ**, **אָרֶץ** and a few others have — after the article.

## EXERCISE

נָבָה הַקֵּרְבָּה תְּהִלָּה: אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל פְּרָעָה עַם  
 הָאֱלֹהִים אֲנָהָנוּ: הָאָרִי תְּהִלָּה בְּעֵדֶר וְסִיחָוּב עַמּוּ:   
 עַם יְהֻדָּה אֱלֹהִי יִשְׂרָאֵל: קָרְבָּה קָאִישׁ אֶל קְרֵן  
 אֲשֶׁר אֶל תְּשִׁירָה:

He was a man knowing the God of Israel. That is the lion which was among the flock. They drew near to a high mountain. The shepherd approached the well with the flock. Pharao did not let the people of God go to the high mountain.

## GUTTURAL VERBS

**40.** Verbs with gutturals differ from קְטַל only in so far as the preceding rules require. They fall into three classes, according as the first, second or third radical is a guttural. Each class is named after the letter of the verb קְטַל which corresponds to the guttural. Thus if the first radical is a guttural, the verb is called **ת** guttural; **עַמְּדָה** *he stood*: if the second, it is called **ע** guttural; **שְׁחַטָּה** *he killed*: if the third, the verb is called **ל** guttural; **שְׁלַח** *he sent*.

## ל GUTTURAL VERBS

**41.** The 2 feminine singular perfect takes — under the guttural to ease the pronunciation.

Furtive pathah is inserted when required (n. 37). When — precedes, the — may elide it as in piel.

The second vowel of the imperative and imperfect kal is — instead of —.

(PARADIGM II)

## EXERCISE

**שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים צְעַקְתָּ הָעַם אֲשֶׁר בְּמִצְרַיִם: קָלָע  
דָּוֹד הַאֲבָן וְהַאֲבָן תִּטְבֹּע בְּמִצְחָה הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי: אָנֹכִי  
עַמְךָ וְהַזֵּה לְךָ דְּאוֹת כִּי אָנֹכִי שְׁלַחְתִּי אֶתְךָ: הַשְׁמִיעָ  
שָׁאֹל לְקָהָל כִּי בְּרַת דָּוֹד הַגְּבוּרָה:**

The servant announced that he heard a cry on the high mountain. She sent the servant to Saul. You (sg. f.) have heard the cry of that great assembly. Moses announced to the people in Egypt that God had heard them. I (am he) who has (1 sg.) been sent to you. This (was) a sign to them that he had been sent.

## VOWEL CHANGES

**42.** Unchangeable vowels are those which are not liable to change because of a change of accent or a rearrangement of syllables. They are long vowels regularly written fully; **קוֹל** voice: short vowels in closed syllables; **מִדְבָּר** desert, **גָּבּוּר** strong: short vowels before implied dagesh forte, or lengthened to compensate for dagesh forte in gutturals; **נִחְתָּמָם** he consoled, **בִּירְךָ** he adored (nn. 35, 39).

**43.** Other vowels may be changed by a transfer of the accent and by the opening or closing of a syllable (nn. 8, 9, 10, 30, 32), as follows:

<sup>וּ</sup> becomes <sup>וְ</sup>, <sup>וַ</sup> or <sup>וִ</sup>;

<sup>וְ</sup> becomes <sup>וַ</sup>, <sup>וְ</sup>, <sup>וִ</sup> or <sup>וּ</sup>;

<sup>וִ</sup> becomes <sup>וְ</sup> (*ō*), <sup>וִ</sup> (before dagesh forte), <sup>וַ</sup> or <sup>וּ</sup>;

} or vice versa.

With gutturals shewa is usually compound (n. 36).

**44.** A short vowel becomes long,  
when a closed syllable becomes open and unaccented;  
**הַרִים** *harim*, **הָר** *har*:  
before **ר** **ע** when they should be doubled (nn. 35, 39):  
before **נ** **מ** when they are quiescent (nn. 4, 37).  
There are some exceptions for **י** **ה**.

**45.** A long vowel becomes short,  
when a closed syllable loses its accent; **חָק** *hak*, *law*,  
**חֲקִים**:  
when an open syllable becomes closed; **סְפָר** *sfer*, *book*,  
**סְפִרִי** *sferi*, *my book*.

**46.** When two or more words are joined together by the sign **makkeph -**, only the last retains its accent. If the syllable thus deprived of its accent is closed, its vowel is usually shortened; **כָל אָדָם** *köl-adam* (for **כָל אָדָם** *kol adam*), *every man*.

## ג GUTTURAL VERBS

**47.** The guttural takes compound instead of simple shewa (n. 35).

The second vowel of the imperative and imperfect kal is -.  
In piel, pual, and hithpael **שׁ** and **נֶ** are preceded by a long vowel, **חַ** **חָ** and **גַ** **גָ** by a short vowel (n. 35).

Hiphil is not affected by the guttural.

In hophal the change is the same as in kal.

(PARADIGM III)

## EXERCISE

נְבָתָרָה לִדּוֹר אַבָּן מִן הַנֶּחֶל לְקָלָע אֲשֶׁר לוּ  
בְּצָאן: לֹא וְלֹחֵם נִעֶר מִן הַצָּאן עִם אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה:  
שְׁמוֹעַ שְׁמַעְתִּי צַעַקְתִּי דָעַם וְלֹחֵץ אֲשֶׁר לְחַצִּים  
אַתֶּם בְּאָרֶץ מִצְרָיִם: מַהְרָה מִשָּׁה אֶל הַגֶּשֶׁת אֲשֶׁר  
בָּעָר בָּאָשׁ

I will oppress him that oppresses (p. c. p.) you. They are hastening to the bush which is burning. You have chosen a man of battle; we will choose a youth from the flock. David hastens to the brook to choose a stone for the sling which he has.

## NEW SYLLABLES

**48.** When a syllable begins with two letters the first must have a vocal shewa; **כָּלִי** *script* (n. 5). If still another letter with shewa is added, so that the syllable would begin with two vocal shewas, the first shewa becomes a short vowel (n. 43), usually ָ, and the second becomes silent; **בָּכָלִי** (for **בְּכָלִי**, *in a script*).

Sometimes **תְּפִכְדָּנָבָּ** after the second shewa retain their aspiration, and so omit dagesh lene; **כְּדָבְרָךְ** (for **כְּדָבְרָךְ** *like your word*.

**49.** Simple shewa before a compound shewa becomes the short vowel of the compound shewa; **לְעַמְדָּ** (for **לְעַמְּדָ**), *to stand*.

Compound shewa before a simple shewa becomes the short vowel of the compound shewa; **יְעַמְּדוּ** (for **יְעַמְּדוּ** *yāamdu, they stand*; **הַעֲמַדְוּ** (for **הַעֲמַדְוּ** *hōomdu, they were placed*.

When a syllable becomes open, because the following compound shewa has been changed into a full vowel, it need not be long, even though it have metheg (n. 10); י and ה in the preceding verbs.

50. Shewa before י becomes ְ; the י quiesces in its cognate vowel (n. 2) and drops its shewa; לִיהוֹדָה (for *Juda*).

Shewa before נ becomes ְ. But as ְ is cognate to נ, נ is dropped and נ quiesces in ְ. This ְ may then be lengthened to ֻ. In this way לְאֱלֹהִים becomes successively לֶאֱלֹהִים, לֵאֱלֹהִים, לִאֱלֹהִים. נ becomes ְ in which נ may quiesce; לְאֱדוֹן (for *Lord*).

51. The interrogative particle ה, which is prefixed to the first word of the sentence, usually has ְ; הֲלֹא is it not?

Before ְ it has ְ with dagesh forte; הֲלֹבֵן (*shall it be*) to a son?

Before gutturals with ְ (a) or ְ it has ְ; הֲאָנֹכִי is it I?

Before gutturals with other vowels it has ְ; הֲאַלְךָ shall I go?

52. Vocal shewa before the accented syllable often becomes ְ, called pretonic kames; טֹוב וּרֹעַ (for *good* and *bad*).

53. When a word would end in two letters, a short vowel is inserted between them to ease the pronunciation. The accent

remains on the first syllable (n. 7); יְגַלֵּ (for יִגְלֶ), *show*. But if the last letter is a mute, usually no vowel need be inserted; קְטַלֵּ (nn. 5, 41).

## ב GUTTURAL VERBS

**54.** The guttural takes a compound instead of a simple shewa. Niphal and hiphil have ׁ instead of ׂ for the first vowel of the perfect.

Niphal in the construct infinitive, etc., has ׁ instead of ׂ and dagesh forte (n. 35).

The compound shewas of imperfect kal, perfect niphal, hiphil and hophal are changed to the corresponding vowels when followed by a vocal shewa (n. 49). But the ׁ of imperative kal is changed to ׂ.

Piel, pual, and hithpael are not affected by the guttural.

## (PARADIGM IV)

## EXERCISE

יעֲבֹדוּ בְּלִיְשָׂרָאֵל אֶת הָאֱלֹהִים עַל דָּחָר הַוָּה:  
 יְחַזֵּק הַנְּעָר אֶת הַדָּרִי בְּזָקָן: אָמַר רֹוד אַלְגָּלִית  
 הַכְּלָב אָנָּבָי כִּי תְּקַלֵּל אָתֵי בְּאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר פָּעַבְךָ:  
 עַמּוֹד נִעַמְד בָּמָקוֹם קְדֻשָּׁ לְעַבְד אֱלֹהִים:

They seized the youth and enslaved him. The people of God were enslaved in Egypt. God will be served in Israel. You have stood in a place which (is) holy; we serve the God of Israel in it.

## KERE AND KETHIB

**55.** In the masoretic text small circles or asterisks refer to marginal readings. The reading in the text is called *kethib* (כְּתִיב Aramaic passive participle; in Hebrew, כְּתָבוֹת), *written*. The marginal reading is called *kere* (קְרֵב Aramaic passive participle; in Hebrew קְרָבוֹת), *read*.

There are certain words called *perpetual kere*, which are always to be read otherwise than they are written, although there is nothing to indicate this in the text.

יְהֹוָה is written everywhere for יְהֹוָה *Yahwe*, the name of God (*He that is*). The reason given is this: wherever יְהֹוָה occurred the Jews, out of reverence, were wont to read אֲדֹנִי *Adonay*, *the Lord*, instead. To indicate this usage the masoretes gave the letters יְהֹוָה the vowels of אֲדֹנִי, only changing the בְּ of the guttural to בְּ. A prefix with יְהֹוָה was given the vowel it would have with אֲדֹנִי; אֲדֹנִי, וְאֲדֹנִי בְּיְהֹוָה, וְיְהֹוָה; אֲדֹנִי בְּאֲדֹנִי n. 50). They should be read as if written בְּיְהֹוָה וְיְהֹוָה etc. But when יְהֹוָה occurred with אֲדֹנִי itself, it was to be read אֱלֹהִים by the Jews, and received the vowels accordingly; אֲדֹנִי יְהֹוָה (*Adonay Elohim*) *the Lord God*, where we should read אֲדֹנִי יְהֹוָה (*Adonay Yahwe*) *the Lord Yahwe*.

## VERBS WITH WEAK RADICALS

**56.** The classes of verbs that follow have a weak radical, נִיּוּה נִיּוּה נִיּוּה. Like the guttural verbs they are named after the radicals of פֿעַל. The radical of פֿעַל shows the position of the weak radical, and the weak radical itself denotes the class to

which the verb belongs; אָמַר is a פָּאָ (pe aleph) verb, מִצְאָא is פָּאָ (lamed aleph), לֹא is לָהּ (lamed he), etc.

## אָמַר VERBS

57. A few verbs beginning with נָ differ from ordinary נָ gutturals in imperfect kal, where the נָ quiesces in עַ, the second vowel is עַ or עָ and the נָ of 1 singular coalesces with the first radical.

**אָמַר** *he said*

KAL

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יָאַמֵּר	pl. 3 m.	יָאַמְרוּ
3 f.	תָּאַמֵּר	3 f.	תָּאַמְרָנָה
2 m.	תָּאַמֵּר	2 m.	תָּאַמְרוּ
2 f.	תָּאַמְרָנִי	2 f.	תָּאַמְרָנָה
1	אָמֵר	1	נָאַמֵּר

## EXERCISE

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה זֶה דָּرְךָ הַצְדִיקִים וְזֶה דָּרְךָ רְשָׁעִים  
 אֲשֶׁר יָאַבְדֶּנָה: הַסְפָּה בְּעָרָה וְלֹא מָאַבֵּל: גָּדֵל הַמְּרָאָה  
 הַחֹוֹא: וַיַּעֲמֹדוּ כִּי לֹא יָבֹעֶר: וַתָּאַמְרָנָה לְנוּ לֹא  
 נָתַן לְאַבְלָל: וְאַתֶּם חֻטָּאים תָּאַבְדֵו לְעוֹלָם:

The way of the just will not perish forever. What is this wonderful (great) sight? The bush burns with fire and the fire does not consume it. You (pl.) were saying, "The wicked shall perish." David approached the Philistine and said to him, "The birds will consume you."

## לֹא VERBS

**58.** נ when final quiesces in the preceding vowel. It is a consonant only before vowel afformatives (n. 8).

Before consonant afformatives it quiesces in ׁ in perfect kal, in ׂ in perfect of other forms, in ׁ in imperative and imperfect throughout.

(PARADIGM V)

### EXERCISE

יָקַרְאָה יְהֻוָּה אֱלֹמֶשֶׁה הַמִּקְוָם הַזֶּה אֲדָמָת קָדְשָׁ  
 הוּא: חַרְפָּת גָּלִית אַתְּ-דֹוד כֵּי יָקַרְבָּ בְּמִקְלֹות:  
 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹ-דֹוד נָעַר אַתָּה עַם יִפְחָה מִרְאָה: קָרָא  
 לְנָעַר מִשְׁהָה: יָקַרְאָה בְּשָׁם יְהֻוָּה בְּמִקְוָם הַזֶּה:

Moses said to Israel, “You stand on holy ground, call on the Name of Yahwe.” The army of Israel cried out, “We have found David, he will meet the champion of the Philistines.” And the Philistine cried out against David and scorned him, because he was a youth with beauty of countenance.

## לְה VERBS

**59.** ה is without mappik (n. 37) and was originally נ or rarely י.

a. ה when final quiesces in ׁ in perfect, in ׂ in imperative, in ׁ in imperfect and participle, in ׁ or ׂ in absolute infinitive.

b. Before consonant afformatives ה is replaced by נ, which then quiesces in ׁ in perfect kal and sometimes piel, in ׂ in perfect of other forms, in ׁ in imperative and imperfect.

- c. Before the afformative **הַ** the **הַ** is replaced by **תַ**.
- d. **הַ** is dropped before the afformatives **וּ** and **יְ** and the ending **וֹתָ** of the construct infinitive.
- e. In the passive participle of kal the original **וּ** reappears.
- f. In the imperfect used as a subjunctive or imperative and with consecutive **וּ**, the **הַ** with its vowel is dropped. The apocopated form **יִגְלֶל** that is left, becomes **יִגְלֶל** by the insertion of **וּ** (n. 53).

## (PARADIGM VI)

## EXERCISE

רָאָה הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֲתִיךְ דָּוֹד נִבְּוֹ אַתָּה: וַיַּעֲמֹד  
כָּל-הַקָּהֵל לְרֹאֹת אֶת הַמְּלֹחָמָה אֲשֶׁר נָלַחַם דָּוֹד  
עִם גָּלִילִית: תְּعַלֵּה הַעַם אֶל מָקוֹם הַפְּרוּי: כָּל-אֲשֶׁר  
נִעְשָׂה אֲנָה נָרָא יְהוָה בְּשָׁמִים: אָמַר אֱלֹהִים  
אֶל-מֹשֶׁה אֲהֵה אֲשֶׁר אֲהֵה:

The people stood up to behold all that was done. God said to Moses that He is who is. Pharaoh saw Moses and despised him. God sees all that you do on the earth. The people of Yahweh were despised in Egypt.

## ASSIMILATION AND OMISSION OF LETTERS

**60.** **ג** closing a syllable within a word is assimilated to the following letter. The following letter is usually doubled and has dagesh forte; **מִזְהָ** (for **יִגְנְשֶׁ** *he approaches*, for **סֻלָּגָ**, **συρρέω**).

This explains the dagesh forte in niphal construct infinitive etc.; **הַנְּקֹטֶל** (for **הַקֹּטֵל**).

Before נָ and עָ חָ, which cannot be doubled (n. 35), the preceding short vowel is lengthened; **מִן־אָדָם** (for **מִאָדָם**) from man, **הַעֲתָרָה** (for **הַעֲתָר**) be propitious. **תְּלַדֵּךְ** are often assimilated in the same way; **מִתְּכַבֵּר** (for **מִכַּבֵּר**) conversing, **יַקְחֵחַ** (for **יַקְחַ**) he takes.

61. נָ לִי אָ with shewa at the beginning of a word are often omitted; **נִחְנוּ** (for **אַנְחָנוּ**) we, **יִדְעָ** (for **יְדַעָ**) know, **קָחַ** (for **לִקְחַ**) take, **גַּשֵּׁ** (for **גַּגֵּשַׁ**) approach.

62. Dagesh forte is usually omitted in יִ (for **וַיַּקְטֵל**) and he slew (n. 33).

It is often omitted in the same way with other letters; **עֹזְרִים** (for **הַלְלִ**) the blind, **הַלְלִי** (for **הַלְלִי**) piel of **עֹזְרִים** (for **עֹזְרִים**) praise ye Yah.

63. It is also omitted in a final letter when the etymology requires that it be doubled; **חָקָק** (from **חָקָ** he inscribed) a decree. The double letter reappears on the addition of a syllable; **חָקְקִי** my decree (n. 45).

64. a. The first radical נָ is dropped or assimilated as the case may require, except in 2 plural perfect kal (nn. 60, 61).

b. The ending תְּ is added to the construct infinitive of kal; **תְּנַשֵּׁת** = **נַשְׁתָּה** = **נַשְׁתָּה** (n. 53).

- c. The vowel of imperative and imperfect kal is usually -.
- d. The first vowel of hophal is וְ (nn. 43, 45).
- e. A verb of this class may be recognized by the dagesh forte after the preformative or prefix.
- f. גַּ is not assimilated when the second radical is a guttural; גַּנְחָנָה *he drives.*
- g. גַּתְנָה *he gave*, assimilates the first and last radical. The construct infinitive of kal is תַּנְתֵּן = גַּתְנָה + תַּ (n. 53).
- h. In לְקַחַת *he took*, the לְ is treated throughout as if it were לְ - לְקַחַת + תַּ *to take* (יַקְחַת; נַ).

## (PARADIGM VII)

## EXERCISE

**SYNTAX.** — R. 8. Comparison is denoted by the positive of the adjective with מן before the term of comparison; נִכְחָר מִזְהָב *more precious than gold.* Lit. *precious above or before gold.* Cf. *prae nobis beatus.*

קָלָע הַנְּعָר אֶת אָבִן וַיַּד אֲתִיד הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל מִצ־ח  
וַיַּפְלֵל אֶרְצָה: וַיַּעֲמֹד דָּוֹד אֶל גָּלִית וַיַּשְׁלַח  
אֲתִיד הַחֲרֵב מִתְעָר וַיַּכְרֹת בָּה רַאש הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי:  
אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַבְּטַחַת אֶל הָאֱלֹהִים  
וְאֶפְלַל אֶרְצָה: נִשְׁאָה הָאָרִי שֶׁ מִהְעָדר אֲשֶׁר וַרְעָה  
דָּוֹד: גָּדֵל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי מִדָּוֹד:

David looked at the great Philistine. He hurled a stone and struck him on the forehead and the champion fell to the ground. The man that was struck with the sword falls to the ground. They did not take away the fallen from the place of battle.

David rescued the sheep from the paw of the lion. You are greater than I. David drew the sword from the scabbard of Goliath.

## נִינִי VERBS

**65.** *a.* The second and third radicals are the same. When there is no vowel between them the letter is written but once. The dagesh forte which is omitted when a final letter is doubled reappears on the addition of a vowel (n. 63).

*b.* The vowel is usually that which is second in the simple verb; נִנְנָה, cf. קָטַל.

*c.* Before a consonant afformative a vowel is inserted; הַ in the perfect, וְ in the imperative and imperfect.

*d.* The vowel afformatives are not accented (n. 30, *b*).

*e.* In niphal, hiphil, and hophal the first vowel is lengthened (nn. 9, 43, 44).

*f.* Instead of the regular piel, pual, and hithpael these verbs usually have poel, poal, and hithpoel; *i.e.* instead of the second radical being doubled, הַ is inserted before it; סֹבֶב. These forms are inflected regularly.

At times the first two radicals are reduplicated, thus forming pilpel, pulpal, and hithpalpel; גָּלָגָל (from גָּלַל) *he rolled.*

The imperfect of kal with וְ for its first vowel is regular.

The regular forms occur sometimes in 3 singular and plural perfect of kal; סֹבֶבֶה, סֹבֶבֶם.

## EXERCISE

סְבוּ כָּל־הַקָּרְבָּן לְהַלֵּל אֶת־דָּוֹד אֲשֶׁר הָצִיל אֶתְכֶם  
 מִיד הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים: וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוֹד יְהוָה צְבָאות הוּא  
 מִצְיל אֶתְכֶם הַלְלוּ אֶתְוּ לְדָרְךָ: וַיְסַבֵּר פְּרֻעָה  
 וַיַּקְלֵל אֶת־מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל־אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר לְמֹצְרִים:  
 הַקָּל שְׁאֹול אֶת־דָּוֹד וְהַעַם סְבוּ לְהַלֵּל אֶתְוּ:

By the hand of Moses Yahwe brought back Israel from Egypt. The people turned saying, “Praise Yahwe for ever and ever.” The lion went around the flock. They will curse you and oppress you. Yahwe, Thou wilt be praised for ever, because Thou didst rescue us from the hand of Egypt.

## עִי AND VERBS

**66.** *a.* These verbs are named not from 3 singular perfect of kal, but from the construct infinitive.

*b.* Unlike those of the preceding class, they have a vowel inserted before consonant afformatives only in the imperfect of kal and in the perfect of niphil and hiphil.

*c.* In niphil, hiphil and hophal the first vowel is lengthened (n. 9).

*d.* The vowel afformatives are not accented, except in hophal (n. 30, *b*).

*e.* Piel, pual and hithpael usually become **polel**, **polal** and **hith-polel**; *i.e.* the last radical is repeated with a vowel before it (n. 65, *f*).

*f.* Some verbs like **מַזְמֹת** have י instead of ו in kal perfect and participle; **מַתַּה** *he died*, etc.

**67.** **עִי** verbs differ from **עַן** only in kal, where **י** appears instead of **ו**.

In some verbs the **עִי** or **עַן** **עִי** is a strong radical; **הִיָּה** **צָוָה** *he was, he ordered*.

## (PARADIGM IX)

## EXERCISE

**בָּאַ הַרְעָה אַחֲרַ הַדּוֹב וַיַּחַזֵּק אֶתְוֹ בָּזָקָן וַיַּדֵּ אֶתְוֹ נִימָתָה:** בָּהָרַ הַגָּעָר אֲבָנִים מִן־הַגָּתָל וַיַּשֵּׁם אֶתְמָ בְּכָלִי אֲשֶׁר לֹו: וַיַּגֵּשׁ לְהַלְחָם עִם גָּבוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים וַיִּמְתַּתְּ אֶתְוֹ: וַיַּנוֹּסֵו הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים כִּי מֵת הַגָּבוֹר אֲשֶׁר יְהִלְלוּ: יוֹב מִקּוֹם הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים חַלְבָּ וְדַבְשָׁ:

They will place the sword of the dead champion in the hand of the youth who slew him. For the mighty Philistine has been slain and they were put to flight. Place the head of Goliath on a spear and send it (cause it to go) to Saul. That is a land flowing with milk and honey.

## VERBS פִּ

**68.** Verbs of this class fall under three heads: 1. **פִּי pure**, in which פִּ remains unchanged; 2. **פִּי originally פְּ**, in which פִּ reappears after a prefix; 3. **פִּי like פְּנִ**, in which פִּ is assimilated.

**69. פִּ pure.**—They occur mostly in kal and hiphil. In imperfect kal the radical פִּ drops shewa and quiesces in the — of the preformative (n. 50). In hiphil the radical פִּ quiesces throughout in —.

**70. פִּי-Pi**—*a.* In kal construct infinitive and imperative of a number of these verbs the פִּ is dropped. תַּ is added in the infinitive as in פְּ verbs. The imperfect has — in both syllables. But in most cases the imperative and imperfect are as in **פִּ pure**.

b. In niphil, hiphil, and hophal the original נ reappears. In niphil infinitive, etc., נ is doubled (n. 60).

c. In hiphil imperfect the ה of the prefix is sometimes allowed to remain after the preformative; יְהוֹשִׁיעַ (for *Yeshua*) *he saves.*

d. Like verbs in the construct infinitive, etc., of **kal** and in hiphil throughout; in other forms it is a ה guttural.

**71.** — **פִּידְפִּי**. Nearly all have פ for their second radical. The י is treated as the נ of verbs.

### (PARADIGM X)

#### EXERCISE

לֹא יוּכֶל הַנֵּעֶר לְלַבֵּת בָּמְדִים וּבְקֻבוּעַ וּבְשְׁרוֹן  
אֲשֶׁר לְאִישׁ מִלְחָמָה: יְדֻעוּ בְּלִילָצֵי הָאָרֶץ כִּי  
אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה: נֶפֶה לְרַדְתָּ וְתוֹצֵא אַתָּנוּ  
מִזְהָמָקּוֹם הַזֹּה: וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶרְדָּ לְהֹזִיא הַעַם  
אֲשֶׁר לִי מִיד מִצְרָיִם: הַוְשַׁע יְהוָה בְּלִישָׁבֵי  
הַמָּקוֹם הַזֹּה:

The youth strove to lift the sword and could not. You (pl.) know that Yahwe will save us. I am not able to walk in this armor. It is for a man of battle. We know that the scoffers will not scoff forever. Yahwe who dwells in heaven will bring you (cause to go forth) from this land.

#### PUNCTUATION

**72.** Besides the word accent (n. 7) there are **clausal accents** which correspond in part to our marks of punctuation. The more important are:

Silluk — under the accented syllable, with **soph pasuk** : following at the end of the word, is the same as a period; **הָאָדָם** *the man.*

Athnahn — under the accented syllable is the same as a colon or semicolon; **הָאָדָם.**

Rebia ., zakeph gadol —, and zakeph katon — over the accented syllable, and segolta — over the last letter, are all about the same as a comma; **הָאָדָם, הָאָדָם, הָאָדָם, הָאָדָם.**

In poetry ole weyored — — is often used instead of athnah: yored — under the accented syllable and ole — over the preceding; **הָאָדָם.**

## PAUSE

**73.** A word with silluk and soph pasuk, with athnah, and sometimes with other signs, is said to be **in pause** and may have its vowel modified (n. 43) and its accent transferred.

A short vowel in pause becomes long; **קָטַל :** (for **קָטַל**).

A vocal shewa becomes a vowel and the syllable thus formed takes the accent. If the shewa stands for an elided vowel, that vowel is restored and lengthened; **קָטַלְהָ :** (for **קָטַלְהָ**). If the shewa is compound, it becomes the corresponding long vowel; **אָנִי** (for **אָנִי**); otherwise it will be —; **שָׁבֵי** (for **שָׁבֵי**), a *capitive*, **עַבְדָּךְ** (for **עַבְדָּךְ**), *your servant.*

## NOUNS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

**74.** The possessives *my, your, his*, etc., are expressed by the addition of pronominal suffixes. There are two sets of these suffixes: one for singular nouns, one for plural and dual.

## FOR SINGULAR NOUNS

sg. 1

**יְ-**

2 m.

**אֲ-**

2 f.

**אִ-**

3 m.

**וְ-**

3 f.

**וִ-**

pl. 1

**אֶ-**

2 m.

**כְּ-**

2 f.

**כִּ-**

3 m.

**כְּ-**

3 f.

**כִּ-**

my

your

his

her

our

your

their

## FOR PLURAL NOUNS

**יָ-** (ay)**אַ-****אֵ-****וַ-** (aw)**וִ-****אֶ-****כְּ-****כִּ-****כְּ-****כִּ-**

**הָן**, **הָם**, **כָּן**, **כָּם** are grave suffixes; all the rest are light. **בָּן** in **בָּן** and **כָּן** retains the aspiration even after a closed syllable (n. 48).

## FIRST CLASS

## 75. Masculines and feminines with unchangeable vowels (n. 42).

## MASCULINE

## SINGULAR

## FEMININE

abs. סֹום horse

סֹומָה mare

est. סֹום

סֹומָת

sg. 1 סֹומִי

סֹומְתִּי

2 m. סֹומֶךְ

סֹומְתֶּךְ

2 f. סֹומֶךְ

סֹומְתֶּךְ

3 m. סֹומֶרְוּ

סֹומְתֶּרוּ

3 f. סֹומֶתֶה

סֹומְתֶּתֶה

pl. 1	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶנוּ</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶנוּ</b>
2 m.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶם</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶם</b>
2 f.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶן</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶן</b>
3 m.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶם</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶם</b>
3 f.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶן</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶן</b>

## PLURAL

abs.	<b>סָוֵסֶתִים</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶות</b>
cst.	<b>סָוֵסֶתִי</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותִ</b>
sg. 1	<b>סָוֵסֶתִי</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותִי</b>
2 m.	<b>סָוֵסֶתִיךְ</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותִיךְ</b>
2 f.	<b>סָוֵסֶתִיךְ</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותִיךְ</b>
3 m.	<b>סָוֵסֶתִיו</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותִיו</b>
3 f.	<b>סָוֵסֶתִיהָ</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותִיהָ</b>
pl. 1	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶינוּ</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותֶינוּ</b>
2 m.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶיכֶם</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותֶיכֶם</b>
2 f.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶיכֶן</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותֶיכֶן</b>
3 m.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶיכֶם</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותֶיכֶם</b>
3 f.	<b>סָוֵסֶתֶיכֶן</b>	<b>סָוֵסֶותֶיכֶן</b>

NOTE.—The accent in this and the following classes is regularly on the pronominal suffix. It is on the connecting vowel wherever one occurs with a light suffix.

**EXERCISE**

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural of each; add suffixes.

אות	מְכֹאָוב
גבור	צְדִיק
ילקוט	שִׁירַיּוֹן
כידון	תּוֹרָה

His sign. Your (pl.) affliction. My spear. Our spear.  
 Their breastplates. My just one. His signs. Your scrip.  
 My signs. Their champion. Yahwe is our champion. The  
 law of Yahwe is the breastplate of the just.

**SECOND CLASS****76. Masculines and feminines with changeable vowels (n. 42).**

**Masculines.** — The singular adds all suffixes to its construct (nn. 20, 21). The light suffixes leave the last syllable of the noun open and unaccented; its vowel is therefore long (n. 9). But the grave suffixes close the preceding syllable, leaving the vowel unchanged.

The absolute plural is formed by adding the ending **־ים** to the construct singular. The construct plural drops **ם** of the ending and **־** or **ׁ** under the second radical, leaving the form **־בָּרִי**; the **־** is then lengthened to **ׂ** and the first shewa becomes a short vowel (n. 48). The light suffixes are added to the construct singular, the grave to the construct plural.

**Feminines.** — The singular adds all suffixes to the construct singular, the plural to the construct plural.

MASCLINE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
abs.	דָּבָר <i>word</i>	דִּבְרִים
est.	דָּבָר	דִּבְרֵי
sg. 1	דָּבָרִי	דִּבְרֵי
2 m.	דָּבָרֶךְ	דִּבְרֶיךְ
2 f.	דָּבָרֶךְ	דִּבְרֶיךְ
3 m.	דָּבָרּוֹ	דִּבְרָיו
3 f.	דָּבָרָה	דִּבְרָה
pl. 1	דָּבָרֶנוּ	דִּבְרֶינוּ
2 m.	דָּבָרֶכְם	דִּבְרֶיכְם
2 f.	דָּבָרֶכְנָן	דִּבְרֶיכְנָן
3 m.	דָּבָרֶם	דִּבְרֶיכְם
3 f.	דָּבָרֶןָן	דִּבְרֶיכְנָן

NOTE.—The remaining paradigms give only one suffix of each kind.

sg. abs.	לִבָּב <i>heart</i>	חַכְמָה <i>wise</i>
est.	לִבָּב	חַכְמָה
l. sfx.	לִבְבִּי	חַכְמִי
g. sfx.	לִבְבֶּכְם	חַכְמֶכְם
pl. abs.	לִבְבִּים	חַכְמִים
est.	לִבְבִּי	חַכְמִי
l. sfx.	לִבְבִּי	חַכְמִי
g. sfx.	לִבְבֶּכְם	חַכְמֶכְם

## FEMININE

	<i>year</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>righteousness</i>
sg. abs.	שָׁנָה	שָׁנָה	צִדְקָה
cst.	שָׁנַת	שָׁנַת	צִדְקָתָה
l. sfx.	שָׁנַתִּי	שָׁנַתִּי	צִדְקָתִי
g. sfx.	שָׁנַתֶּכֶם	שָׁנַתֶּכֶם	צִדְקָתֶכֶם
pl. abs.	שָׁנּוֹת	שָׁנּוֹת	צִדְקּוֹת
cst.	שָׁנּוֹת	שָׁנּוֹת	צִדְקּוֹת
l. sfx.	שָׁנּוֹתִי	שָׁנּוֹתִי	צִדְקּוֹתִי
g. sfx.	שָׁנּוֹתִיכֶם	שָׁנּוֹתִיכֶם	צִדְקּוֹתִיכֶם

## EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural of each; add suffixes.

בֵּהֶמֶת	מִקְלָה
מִדְבָּר	מִשְׁפָּט
מוֹשֵׁב	עֲדרָה
מִלְחָמָה	עוֹלָם
מַעֲרָבָה	עַזָּה
מִקְוָם	קָהָל

This is the seat of judgment. The just man will stand up in the place of counsel. The judgment of Yahwe is forever. The place of battle was in the desert of Midian.

### THIRD CLASS

**77. Participles.**—Participles with the vowels α ε η have the construct singular like the absolute. In the plural and with suffixes the vowels are changed as in verbs (n. 30, *b*).

Participles of **ל** verbs change ו to וֹ in the construct singular; in the plural and with suffixes the **ל** is dropped, as in the verb with vowel afformatives (n. 59, d).

Participles of נָא and יָא verbs retain the ת or א and so belong to the first class.

Some nouns from **לְ** roots are much like the participles; **שָׂדָה** field.

	<i>enemy</i>	<i>seer</i>	<i>field</i>
sg. abs.	אֹבֵד	חֹזֶה	שָׂדָה
cst.	אֹבֵד	חֹזֶה	שָׂדָה
l. sfx.	אֹבֵד	חֹזֵי	שְׁדִי
g. sfx.	אֹבְכָם	חֹזְכָם	שְׁדָכָם
pl. abs.	אֹבִים	חֹזִים	שְׁדִים
cst.	אֹבֵד	חֹזֵי	שְׁדִי
l. sfx.	אֹבֵד	חֹזֵי	שְׁדִי
g. sfx.	אֹבְכָם	חֹזְכָם	שְׁדָכָם

#### FOURTH CLASS

**78. Segolates.**—A segolate noun has three radicals and two vowels, the second of which is וֹ, and is accented on the penult; **מֶלֶךְ** *king*, **בְּ�ָנָה** *book*, **קֹדֵשׁ** *sanctuary*.

These are typical segolates and are regarded as arising from the monosyllabic ground forms **מלך**, **ספר**, **מקדש**. A short vowel is inserted between the second and third radical (n. 53), which causes the first syllable to become open (nn. 8, 9). In words like **מלך** the first vowel ָ is changed to ֹ for euphony.

**Addition of Suffixes.**—In the singular the construct is like the absolute. All suffixes are added to the ground form.

The plural is formed as in nouns of the second class. In the construct the first vowel is that of the ground form. All light suffixes are added as in the second class, grave suffixes are added to the construct plural.

When the first vowel in the singular is ָ, it usually becomes ֹ in the plural (n. 43).

	<i>king</i>	<i>book</i>	<i>sanctuary</i>
sg. abs.	<b>מלך</b>	<b>ספר</b>	<b>מקדש</b>
cst.	<b>מלך</b>	<b>ספר</b>	<b>מקדש</b>
l. sfx.	<b>מלךי</b>	<b>ספרִי</b>	<b>קדְשִׁי</b>
g. sfx.	<b>מלךֶם</b>	<b>ספרֶם</b>	<b>קדְשֶׁם</b>
pl. abs.	<b>מלךים</b>	<b>ספרִים</b>	<b>קדְשִׁים</b>
cst.	<b>מלךי</b>	<b>ספרִי</b>	<b>קדְשִׁי</b>
l. sfx.	<b>מלךי</b>	<b>ספרִי</b>	<b>קדְשִׁי</b>
g. sfx.	<b>מלךֶם</b>	<b>ספרִים</b>	<b>קדְשֶׁם</b>

The dual is usually derived from the ground form, but sometimes from the plural; it adds all suffixes to the construct plural.

**79. Guttural Segolates.**—If one of the last two radicals is a guttural, ן is inserted instead of שׁ (n. 36). Hence the words **פָעֵל**, **נְצִחָה**, **נְעַרָה**, **נְעַרְךָם**, **נְצִחְיכָם**, **פָעְלִים**, **נְצִחִים**, **פָעְלִיּוֹת**. Although words of this kind have no שׁ, they are called segolates because they are formed on the same plan as the segolates and take suffixes in the same way as they do.

	<i>a youth</i>	<i>eternity</i>	<i>work</i>
sg. abs.	<b>נְעַרָה</b>	<b>נְצִחָה</b>	<b>פָעֵל</b>
est.	<b>נְעַרָה</b>	<b>נְצִחָה</b>	<b>פָעֵל</b>
l. sfx.	<b>נְעַרִי</b>	<b>נְצִחִי</b>	<b>פָעַלִי</b>
g. sfx.	<b>נְעַרְכָם</b>	<b>נְצִחְכָם</b>	<b>פָעַלְכָם</b>
pl. abs.	<b>נְעַרִים</b>	<b>נְצִחִים</b>	<b>פָעַלִים</b>
est.	<b>נְעַרִי</b>	<b>נְצִחִי</b>	<b>פָעַלִי</b>
l. sfx.	<b>נְעַרִי</b>	<b>נְצִחִי</b>	<b>פָעַלִי</b>
g. sfx.	<b>נְעַרְיכָם</b>	<b>נְצִחְיכָם</b>	<b>פָעַלְיכָם</b>

**80. Feminine Segolates.**—Feminines ending in **תָּה** are treated as segolates; in the plural all suffixes are added to the construct plural.

**81. Feminines derived from Segolates.**—These are formed by adding **הָ** to the ground form of the segolates. In the singular they are like those of the first class; in the plural they are formed on the plan of the masculine segolates and add all suffixes to the construct plural.

## FEMININE SEGOLATES

	<i>enclosure</i>	<i>queen</i>
sg. abs.	מִסְגָּרָת	מַלְכָּה
est.	מִסְגָּרָת	מַלְכָּת
l. sfx.	מִסְגָּרָתִי	מַלְכָּתִי
g. sfx.	מִסְגָּרָתֶם	מַלְכָּתֶם
pl. abs.	מִסְגָּרוֹת	מַלְכּוֹת
est.	מִסְגָּרוֹת	מַלְכּוֹת
l. sfx.	מִסְגָּרוֹתִי	מַלְכּוֹתִי
g. sfx.	מִסְגָּרוֹתֶיכֶם	מַלְכּוֹתֶיכֶם

## EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural; add suffixes.

אָבִן	נְחֵל
דָּرֶךְ	פֶּלֶג
זָכָר	קֹבֵעַ
תְּרֵבָה	תְּעֵרָה
רֶגֶל	מַצָּח

This stone by the road is a memorial of Yahwe. That is the champion of the Philistines. On his head is a helmet, in his scabbard is a sword. The shepherd chose stones for his sling from the brook.

## FIFTH CLASS

**82. Defective Segolates.**—Nouns which fall short of being segolates because of a weak radical.

**לה Segolates.**—The first radical has shewa and the third is original ו quiescing in ה. In other respects they are segolates.

**ען and עי Segolates.**—They are segolates in the singular absolute only. In the construct singular and with suffixes they belong to the first class.

**עע Segolates.**—Instead of a short vowel being inserted between the last two radicals, they are doubled. If the vowel is long, it becomes short on the addition of a syllable (n. 63). For the rest, they are much like the first class.

**ען Segolates.**—The נ is assimilated to the next radical. Otherwise they are like the preceding; אַנְתָּה אַף (for אַנְתָּה אַפְתָּה, n. 60) nostril.

	לה	עו	עי	עע
sg. abs.	fruit פָּרִי	sickness חֶלְיִי	death מְוֵית	olive זִית
est.	פָּרִי	חֶלְיִי	מוֹת	זִית
l. sfx.	פָּרִי	חֶלְיִי	מוֹתִי	זִיתִי
g. sfx.	פָּרִיכֶם	חֶלְיִיכֶם	מוֹתְכֶם	זִיתְכֶם
pl. abs.		מוֹתִים	חֶלְיִים	חֶקְקִים
est.		מוֹתִי	חֶלְיִי	זִיתִי
l. sfx.		מוֹתִי	חֶלְיִי	זִיתִי
g. sfx.		מוֹתְיכֶם	חֶלְיִיכֶם	חֶקְקִיכֶם

## VERBS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

**83.** When a pronoun is the object of a verb, it is a suffix either to the particle נָשׁ (n. 25) or to the verb itself.

Niphal, pual, hophal and hithpael, being passive or reflexive, do not take suffixes. Neither do the first and second persons of the remaining forms take suffixes of the same person; hithpael is used instead.

There are three regular sets of suffixes: one after a vowel; two after a consonant—one for the perfect and one for the imperfect, infinitive, imperative and participle.

	AFTER A VOWEL	AFTER A CONSONANT WITH PERF.	AFTER A CONSONANT WITH IMPF. ETC.
sg. 1	נִי	נִי	נִי
2 m.	תִּ	תִּ	תִּ
2 f.	תֵּ	תֵּ	תֵּ
3 m.	וֹהִי	וֹהִי	וֹהִי
3 f.	וֹהִי	וֹהִי	וֹהִי
pl. 1	נוּן	נוּן	נוּן
2 m.	כְּמַ	כְּמַ	כְּמַ
2 f.	(כְּמַ)	(כְּמַ)	(כְּמַ)
3 m.	מַ	מַ	מַ
3 f.	וּ	וּ	(וּ)

**84.** When the imperfect has no afformative, a הָ may be inserted before some of the suffixes. This הָ is called **epenthetic** and is assimilated to the following letter (n. 60). But הָ in the 3 singular masculine and feminine suffix is assimilated to the preceding הָ.

**Change in Afformatives.**—In the perfect 3 singular feminine **תָּהִיתְ** becomes **תָּהַתְּ** or **תָּהַתִּי**; 2 singular feminine **תָּהִיתְ** becomes **תָּהִתִּי**; 2 plural **תָּהִיתִים** and **תָּהִיתִים** become **תָּהִתִּים**. In the imperfect and imperative **תָּהִיתְ** becomes **תָּהַתִּי**.

**Change in Accent.**—The afformatives are accented. Where there is no afformative, the accent is on the connecting vowel; but **בָּנָה** and **בָּנָן** are always accented.

**Change in Vowels.**—The vowels change according to the rules already laid down (nn. 9, 30).

Pretonic kames, as it no longer immediately precedes the accent, becomes shewa (n. 52).

In the imperfect ת becomes shewa, except before **בָּםְ**, **בָּקְ**, and **בָּנְ**, where it becomes וֹ (*ō*).

The infinitive is used as a noun or a verb and takes the suffixes accordingly; its form is usually **קְטַלְ** (*ō*) (n. 10).

The imperative has the same form as the infinitive.

In piel the ת becomes shewa, except before **בָּמְ**, **בָּקְ**, and **בָּנְ**, where it becomes וֹ.

In hiphil there is no change of vowel.

### (PARADIGM XI)

#### EXERCISE

**וִסְגַּרְךָ:** **וִשְׁלַפְחָה:** **שְׁבֹחוּהוּ:** **שְׁלַחֲנִי:** **אֲשֶׁלֶחֶךְ:**  
**אֲשֶׁלֶחֶךְ:** **שְׁלַחֲךָ:** **שְׁלַחֲתִיךְ:** **הַצִּילָוּ:** **וִצִּילֵנִי:**  
**הַזִּיאָךְ:** **הַצִּילֵנִי:** **וִזְהֻווּ:** **הַבִּיטִיךְ:** **הַפְתִּיוּ:**  
**יִמְתַּהְוּ:**

Yahwe, our God, will not deliver me into your hand. The youth drew the sword of the dead champion from its scabbard, raised it up, and cut off his head with it. David struck the beast with his staff and slew it. Yahwe sent me to you to smite them and rescue you.

### PREPOSITIONS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

**85.** Some prepositions take pronominal suffixes in the same way as singular nouns; **אַחֲרִי** *with me*; others take them as plural nouns; **אַחֲרִי** *after me*, **עַלְיךָ** *against you*.

**בּינִי** *and between* **בּין**; *between you and me*; with plural suffixes it is like a noun in the construct plural and is masculine or feminine regardless of the gender of the pronoun; **בּינֶתֶם** or **בּינֵיכֶם** *between them*.

### ADVERBS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

**86.** An adverb may take a pronominal suffix with the verb *to be* understood: **יִשְׁ** assertive, **אֵין** negative, **אֵין** *they are not*; **אֵי** *where?* **אֵין** *where is he?* **הִנֵּה** *behold!* **הִנֵּה** *behold me!* or *here I am!*

### EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 9. The subject of a relative clause is expressed by **אֲשֶׁר**; **יְהֹוָה אֲשֶׁר הַצָּלָל** *Yahwe who saved me.*

R. 10. When the relative is an indirect object, **אֲשֶׁר** is complemented by a preposition with a pronominal suffix which follows further on; **הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עֹמֵד עַלְיוֹן** *the place on which you are standing.*

The direct object may be expressed by **אֲשֶׁר**, either alone or with an objective pronominal suffix as complement; **מִן אֲשֶׁר תִּדְפְּנֵי רוֹת** *the dust which the wind scatters.*

הַקָּרְבָּן אֲשֶׁר דָּנוֹד כְּרִת בָּה אֲתִידָאש הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי  
גָּדוֹלָה הִיא: גָּבוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֲשֶׁר גָּלוֹחָמָתוֹ עַמּוֹ  
חַרְפָּת יְהָזָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ: הַהָּר אֲשֶׁר נִעַבֶּד הָאֱלֹהִים  
**עַלְיוֹ בְּמִדְבָּר מִדְּן הוּא:**

This is the Philistine who reviled Yahwe. Goliath is their champion, whose head David will cut off. The God whom we serve is Yahwe. We serve Him on the mountain on which we stand.

## NUMBERS

## CARDINALS

**87.** 1 and 2 are adjectives; the rest are abstract nouns.

In form 3 to 10 are feminine with masculine subjects and masculine with feminine subjects. 1 to 10 have the absolute and construct states. 1 to 19 have the masculine and feminine.

		MASCULINE		FEMININE	
	A.B.S.	C.S.T.		A.B.S.	C.S.T.
א	1	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	אֶחָת	אֶחָת
ב	2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנִי	שְׁנִים	שְׁנִי
ג	3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשֶׁת	שְׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשׁ
ד	4	אֶרְבָּעָה	אֶרְבָּעַת	אֶרְבָּעָה	אֶרְבָּעָה
ה	5	חֲמֹשָׁה	חֲמֹשֶׁת	חֲמֹשָׁה	חֲמֹשָׁה
ו	6	שְׁשָׁה	שְׁשֶׁת	שְׁשָׁה	שְׁשָׁה
ו	7	שְׁבֻעָה	שְׁבֻעַת	שְׁבֻעָה	שְׁבֻעָה
ח	8	שְׁמֹנָה	שְׁמֹנַת	שְׁמֹנָה	שְׁמֹנָה
ט	9	תְּשִׁבָּה	תְּשִׁבְעַת	תְּשִׁבָּה	תְּשִׁבָּה
י	10	עַשְׂרָה	עַשְׂרַת	עַשְׂרָה	עַשְׂרָה

The units of 11 and 12 are in the construct state.

From 13 to 19 the masculine units are in the absolute state and the feminines in the construct.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
יא 11	אחד עשר	אחת עשרה
יב 12	עשתי עשר	עשתי עשרה
יג 13	שנים עשר	שתיים עשרה
יד 14	שני עשר	שתי עשרה
טו 15	שלשה עשר	שלש עשרה
טו 16	ארבעה עשר	ארבע עשרה
יז 17	חמשה עשר	חמש עשרה
יח 18	ששנה עשר	שש עשרה
יט 19	שבעה עשר	שבע עשרה
	שמנה עשר	שמנה עשרה
	תשעה עשר	תשע עשרה

In 20 to 99 the tens are the same for masculine and feminine, but the units are as from 3 to 9.

In compound numbers over 20 the units and tens are connected by נ, the units either preceding or following.

300 to 900 are expressed by **מאות** with the construct of the feminine unit preceding.

3000 to 10,000 are expressed by **אלפים** with the construct of the masculine unit preceding.

כ 20	עָשָׂרִים	נ 50	חֲמֵשִׁים	פ 80	שְׁמֵנִים
ל 30	שְׁלִשִׁים	ס 60	שְׁשִׁים	צ 90	תְּשִׁיעִים
ט 40	אֶרְבָּעִים	נ 70	שְׁבָעִים	נ 100	שְׁלֹשִׁים

שְׁלֹשׁ ש 300, מֵאתִים ר 200, מֵאתָה ק 100 est. מֵאתָה ק 100, שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֱלֹפִים 3000, אֱלֹפִים 2000, אֱלֹף 1000, מֵאות 10,000, רַבּוֹתִים 20,000, רַבָּה.

## ORDINALS

88. The ordinals from 1 to 10 only have special forms. For those over 10, and even under, the cardinals are used.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
1st	רָאשׁוֹן	רָאשׁוֹנָה
2d	שְׁנִי	שְׁנִית
3d	שְׁלִישִׁי	שְׁלִישִׁית
4th	רְבִיעִי	רְבִיעִית
5th	חֲמִישִׁי	חֲמִישִׁית
6th	שְׁשִׁי	שְׁשִׁית
7th	שְׁבִיעִי	שְׁבִיעִית
8th	שְׁמִינִי	שְׁמִינִית
9th	תְּשִׁיעִי	תְּשִׁיעִית
10th	עָשָׂרִי	עָשָׂרִית



**PARADIGMS  
OF THE  
VERBS**

## I. SIMPLE VERB

**קָטַל** *he killed*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT sg. 3 m.	קָטַל	נִקְטַּל	קָטַל	נִקְטַּל	קָטַלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה
3 f.	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה
2 f.	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה
1	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה
pl. 3	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם
2 f.	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם
1	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם
INFINITIVE abs.	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם
EST.	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּם	נִקְטַּלְתָּם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם	קָטַלְתָּתָם
IMPERATIVE sg. m.	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה
f.	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּה	נִקְטַּלְתָּה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה	קָטַלְתָּתָה



## II. ל GUTTURAL VERB

שָׁלַח *he sent*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT sg. 3 m.	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח
3 f.	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ
1	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי
pl. 3	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתְּמָן	נִשְׁלַחְתְּמָן	שָׁלַחְתְּמָן	שָׁלַחְתְּמָן	נִשְׁלַחְתְּמָן	שָׁלַחְתְּמָן	נִשְׁלַחְתְּמָן
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתְּמָנָה	נִשְׁלַחְתְּמָנָה	שָׁלַחְתְּמָנָה	שָׁלַחְתְּמָנָה	נִשְׁלַחְתְּמָנָה	שָׁלַחְתְּמָנָה	נִשְׁלַחְתְּמָנָה
1		שָׁלַחְתָּנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּנוּ	שָׁלַחְתָּנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּנוּ	שָׁלַחְתָּנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּנוּ
INFINITIVE est.	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח
abs.		שָׁלֹוח	שָׁלֹוח	שָׁלֹוח	נִשְׁלֹוח	שָׁלֹוח	נִשְׁלֹוח
IMPERATIVE sg. m.	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח
f.		שָׁלֹוח	שָׁלֹוח	שָׁלֹוח	נִשְׁלֹוח	שָׁלֹוח	נִשְׁלֹוח



## III. ג GUTTURAL VERB

**שָׁחַט** *he killed.* **בָּרַךְ** *he adored; piel, he blessed*

		KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HITHPAEL
P <small>ERFECT</small>	s <small>g.</small> 3 m.	שָׁחַט	נִשְׁתַּחַט	שָׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	תָּחַבֵּךְ
	3 f.	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָה
	2 m.	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָת
	2 f.	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָת
	1	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָת
pl.	3	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָתָם
	2 m.	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָתָן
	2 f.	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָתָן
	3	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁתַּחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַכְתָה	תָּחַבְּרַכָתָנוּ
		INFINITIVE	שָׁחַט	שָׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	תָּחַבְּרַךְ
		cst.	נִשְׁתַּחַט	נִשְׁתַּחַט	כָּרַךְ	תָּחַבְּרַךְ
		abs.	שָׁחַט	שָׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	תָּחַבְּרַכְיָה
		IMPERATIVE	שָׁחַט	שָׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	תָּחַבְּרַכְיָה
		sg. m.	שָׁחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַךְ	תָּחַבְּרַכְיָה
		f.	שָׁחַטָה	שָׁחַטָה	בָּרַךְ	תָּחַבְּרַכְיָה



## IV. GUTTURAL VERB

**עָמַד** *he stood*

PERFECT	KAL	NIPHAL	HOPHAL	HIPHIL	IMPERATIVE
sg. 3 m.	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמֵד
3 f.	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמֵת
2 m.	עָמַט	עָמַט	עָמַט	עָמַט	עָמֵט
2 f.	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמֵת
1	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמַת	עָמֵת
pl. 3	עָמְדוּ	עָמְדוּ	עָמְדוּ	עָמְדוּ	עָמְדוּ
	2 m.	עָמְדיםָם	עָמְדיםָם	עָמְדיםָם	עָמְדיםָם
	2 f.	עָמְdet	עָמְdet	עָמְdet	עָמְdet
	1	עָמְdet	עָמְdet	עָמְdet	עָמְdet
INFINITIVE					
cst.	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד
abs.	עָמֹד	עָמֹד	עָמֹד	עָמֹד	עָמֹד
sg. m.	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד	עָמַד
f.	עָמְdet	עָמְdet	עָמְdet	עָמְdet	עָמְdet



## V. VERBS

**אָתָּה** he found



## VI. בָּרַא VERBS

בָּרַא he revealed

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
Perfect sg. 3 m.	בָּרָא	בָּרַא	בָּרַא	בָּרַא	בָּרַא	בָּרַא	בָּרַא
3 f.	בָּרַת						
2 m.	בָּרַט						
2 f.	בָּרַת						
1	בָּרַת						
pl. 3	בָּרִים						
2 m.	בָּרִים						
2 f.	בָּרִים						
1	בָּרִים						
INFINITIVE cst.			בָּרֹת	בָּרֹת	בָּרֹת	בָּרֹת	בָּרֹת
abs.			בָּרָה	בָּרָה	בָּרָה	בָּרָה	בָּרָה
IMPERATIVE sg. m.			בָּרֵת	בָּרֵת	בָּרֵת	בָּרֵת	בָּרֵת
f.							



VII. 12 VERBS

בְּשָׁעָה he approached

HOPHAL		HIPHIL		NIPHAL		KAL	
PERFECT	רָבַשׁ	רָבִישׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבְשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
sg. 3 m.				רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
3 f.	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
2 m.	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
2 f.	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
1	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
p1. 3	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
	2 m.	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
	2 f.	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
	1	רָבַשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבֵשָׂה	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
INFINITIVE		רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבֵשׁ	רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
CST.						רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
abs.						רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
IMPERATIVE						רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
sg. m.						רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ
f.						רָבַשׁ	רָבַשׁ



## VIII. עַע VERBS

		עַב he turned			
	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	POEL
PERFECT	סַב	סַבְכָּה	סַבְכָּה	חַוְקֵב	סַבְבָּבָה
sg. 3 m.				חַוְקֵבָה	סַבְבָּבָה
3 f.	סַבָּה	סַבָּה	סַבָּה	חַוְקֵבָה	סַבְבָּבָה
2 m.	סַבָּת	סַבָּתָה	סַבָּתָה	חַוְקֵבָת	סַבְבָּבָת
2 f.	סַבָּתָה	סַבָּתָה	סַבָּתָה	חַוְקֵבָתָה	סַבְבָּבָתָה
1	סַבָּתִי	סַבָּתִי	סַבָּתִי	חַוְקֵבָתִי	סַבְבָּבָתִי
pl. 3	סַבָּתִים	סַבָּתִים	סַבָּתִים	חַוְקֵבָתִים	סַבְבָּבָתִים
				חַוְקֵבָתִם	סַבְבָּבָתִם
2 m.	סַבָּתָם			חַוְקֵבָתָם	סַבְבָּבָתָם
2 f.	סַבָּתָן			חַוְקֵבָתָן	סַבְבָּבָתָן
1	סַבָּתָנוּ			חַוְקֵבָתָנוּ	סַבְבָּבָתָנוּ
INFINITIVE		סַבָּבָה	סַבָּבָה	חַוְקֵבָה	סַבְבָּבָה
qst.				חַוְקֵבָה	סַבְבָּבָה
abs.				חַוְקֵבָה	סַבְבָּבָה
IMPERATIVE				חַוְקֵבָה	סַבְבָּבָה
sg. m.				חַוְקֵבִי	סַבְבָּבִי
				חַוְקֵבִי	סַבְבָּבִי



## IX. יַעֲשֵׂה AND יַעֲשֵׂה VERBS

to arise קָם						to understand בִּין						
			NIPHAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL				KAL			
PERFECT			קָם	הָקִים	הָקִים	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	בִּין
sg. 3 m.			קָם	הָקִים	הָקִים	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	בִּין
3 f.			קָמָה	הָקִימה	הָקִימה	קָמָה	הָקִימה	הָקִימה	קָמָה	הָקִימה	הָקִימה	בִּין
2 m.			קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	בִּין
2 f.			קָמָת	הָקִימת	הָקִימת	קָמָת	הָקִימת	הָקִימת	קָמָת	הָקִימת	הָקִימת	בִּין
1			קָמָתִי	הָקִימתִי	הָקִימתִי	קָמָתִי	הָקִימתִי	הָקִימתִי	קָמָתִי	הָקִימתִי	הָקִימתִי	בִּין
pl. 3			קָמָנוּ	הָקִימנוּ	הָקִימנוּ	קָמָנוּ	הָקִימנוּ	הָקִימנוּ	קָמָנוּ	הָקִימנוּ	הָקִימנוּ	בִּין
2 m.			קָמָתָם	הָקִימתָם	הָקִימתָם	קָמָתָם	הָקִימתָם	הָקִימתָם	קָמָתָם	הָקִימתָם	הָקִימתָם	בִּין
2 f.			קָמָתָן	הָקִימתָן	הָקִימתָן	קָמָתָן	הָקִימתָן	הָקִימתָן	קָמָתָן	הָקִימתָן	הָקִימתָן	בִּין
1			קָמָנוֹ	הָקִימנוֹ	הָקִימנוֹ	קָמָנוֹ	הָקִימנוֹ	הָקִימנוֹ	קָמָנוֹ	הָקִימנוֹ	הָקִימנוֹ	בִּין
INFINITIVE						קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	בִּין
abs.						קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	בִּין
EST.						קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	בִּין
IMPERATIVE						קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	קָם	הָקִם	הָקִם	בִּין
sg. m.			קָמֵי	הָקִימֵי	הָקִימֵי	קָמֵי	הָקִימֵי	הָקִימֵי	קָמֵי	הָקִימֵי	הָקִימֵי	בִּין
f.												

POLAL, קֶומֶם; HITHPOLEL, הַתְּקֻמֶּם;







## SIMPLE VERB WITH SUFFIXES

## XII. SIMPLE VERB WITH SUFFIXES

## SINGULAR SUFFIXES

	1	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.	1	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
PERFECT										
sg. 3 m.	אָמַרְתִּי?	אָמַרְתָּךְ?	אָמַרְתָּךְ?	אָמַרְתָּןִי?	אָמַרְתָּךְ?	אָמַרְתָּןִי?	אָמַרְתָּןִי?	אָמַרְתָּנִים?	אָמַרְתָּנִים?	אָמַרְתָּנִים?

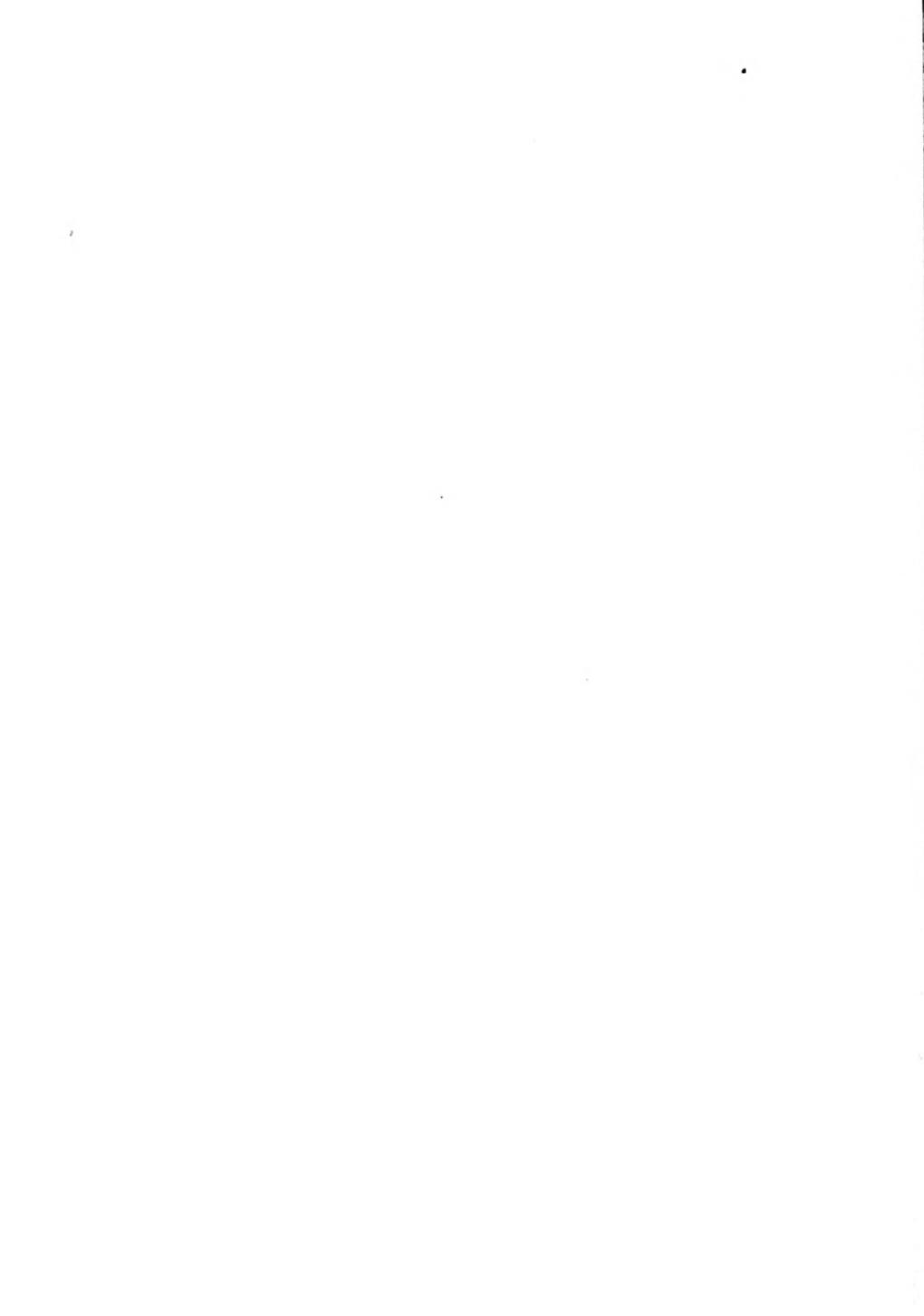
## PLURAL SUFFIXES

3 f.	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים						
2 m.	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים
2 f.	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים
1	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִי	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים
pl. 3	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים						
2	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים
1	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים	—	—	אָמַרְתָּנוֹתִים



## SYNOPSIS OF VERBS WITH WEAK RADICALS





## **SELECTIONS FOR READING**



## הַלְלוֹיִה

הַלְלוֹ אֲתִידָךְ בְּלִנְוִים שְׁבָחוּךְ בְּלִדְהָאָמִים:  
כִּי נִבְרֵעַ עֲלֵינוּ חָסְדוּ וְאֶמֶת יְהֹהָ לְעוֹלָם הַלְלוֹיִה:

## מֹשֶׁה אֶל הַסְּנָה הַבָּעֵר

וְמֹשֶׁה קָרָה רֶעוּה אֲתִידָצָאן וַתָּרוּ חָתָנוּ פְּהָן מְדִין  
וְיִנְהַג אֲתִידָצָאן אַחֲרֵי הַמְּדִבָּר וַיָּבֹא אֱלֹהִים  
3 הָאֱלֹהִים הַקְּבָּה: וַיַּרְא מֶלֶךְ יְהֹהָ אֶלְיוֹן  
בְּלִבְתִּיאָש מְתוּךְ הַסְּנָה וַיַּרְא וְיִנְהַג הַסְּנָה בָּעֵר  
בָּאָש וְהַסְּנָה אִינְנוּ אֶבְלָל: וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אָסְרָה דָּנָא  
6 וְאָרָה אֲתִידָמְרָא הַגְּדָלָה הַנָּהָה מְדוּעָ לְאַיְבָּעֵר  
הַסְּנָה: וַיַּרְא יְהֹהָ כִּי וְסַר לְרֹאֹות וַיָּקָרָא אֶלְיוֹן  
אֱלֹהִים מְתוּךְ הַסְּנָה וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה מֹשֶׁה וַיֹּאמֶר  
9 הַגְּנִי: וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תִּקְרַב הַלְּם שֶׁל נְעַלְיךְ מַעַל  
רַגְלֵיךְ כִּי הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עוֹמֵד עַלְיוֹן אֶדְמָתִי  
קָדְשָׁה הוּא: וַיֹּאמֶר אָנָכִי אֱלֹהִי אָבִיךְ אֱלֹהִי  
12 אָבָרְהָם אֱלֹהִי יַצְחָק וְאֱלֹהִי יַעֲקֹב וַיִּסְתַּר מֹשֶׁה  
פָּנָיו כִּי יָרָא מְהֻבֶּט אֱלֹהִים: וַיֹּאמֶר יְהֹהָ  
רָאָה רָאִיתִי אֲתִידָעַי עַמִּי אֲשֶׁר בְּמַצְרָיִם וְאֶת-  
15 צָעַקְתָּם שְׁמַעְתִּי מִפְנֵי נֶגֶשְׁיו כִּי יָדַעְתִּי אֲתָּה

מִבְאָקֵיו: וַאֲרֵד לְהַצִּילוֹ מִיד מִצְרָיִם וְלַהֲעַלְתּוֹ  
 מִן הָאָרֶץ הַהוּא אֶל-אָרֶץ טוֹבָה וְרַחֲכָה אֶל-אָרֶץ  
 3 זֹבֶת חֶלְבָּב וְדֶבֶשׂ אֶל-מָקוֹם הַבְּנָעֵן וְהַחְטֵי וְהַאֲמֵרִי  
 וְהַפְּרוּי וְהַחְיוּ וְהַיּוֹסִי: וְעַתָּה הַנֶּה צַעֲקַת בְּנֵי  
 יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאֵה אֱלֹי וְגַם רָאִיתִי אֶת-יְהָלָחָן אֲשֶׁר  
 6 מִצְרָיִם לְחַצִּים אֲתֶם: וְעַתָּה לְבָה וְאַשְׁלִיחָךְ  
 אֶל-פְּרֻעָה וְהוֹצֵא אֶת-עַמִּי בְּנֵי-יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרָיִם:  
 וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל-הָאֱלֹהִים מַיִּנְכִּי כִּי אֶלְךָ אֶל-  
 9 פְּרֻעָה וּכִי אֹצִיא אֶת-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרָיִם:  
 וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי-אָדָם עָפָךְ וְזָהָלָךְ הָאוֹת כִּי אֹנְכִי  
 שְׁלַח-תָּךְ בְּהֹצִיאָךְ אֶת-הָעָם מִמִּצְרָיִם תַּעֲבֹדוּן  
 12 אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים עַל הַהֶּר הַזֶּה: וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל-  
 הָאֱלֹהִים הַנֶּה אֹנְכִי בָּא אֶל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאַמְرֵתִי  
 לָהֶם אֱלֹהִי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם שְׁלַח-נִי אֲלֵיכֶם וְאַמְרוּלִי  
 15 מַה-שְׁמָנוֹ מַה אָמַר אֱלֹהִים: וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל-  
 מֹשֶׁה אֲהֵיה אֲשֶׁר אֲהֵיה וַיֹּאמֶר: כִּי תֹאמֶר לְבָנֵי  
 יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲהֵיה שְׁלַח-נִי אֲלֵיכֶם: וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים  
 18 אֶל-מֹשֶׁה כִּי תֹאמֶר אֶל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהֹוָה אֱלֹהִי  
 אֲבֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהִי אֶבְרָהָם אֱלֹהִי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהִי יַעֲקֹב  
 שְׁלַח-נִי אֲלֵיכֶם וְהַדְשָׁמֵי לְעַלְלָם וְזֹה וּכְרִי לְדַר דַר:

## דור ונגלית

ויאמר שאול אל-דוד לא תוכל ללבת אל-  
הפלשתי הנה להלחם עמו כי נער אתה והוא  
3 איש מלחה מגעריו: ויאמר דוד אל-שאול רעה  
היה עבדך לאביו באן ובא הארי ואתי-הרוּב  
ונשא שה מהעדר: ויצאתי אחורי והבטיו  
6 והצלתי מפיו ניקם עלי וחתוקתי בזקנו והבטיו  
והמיותיו: גם אתי-הاري גס-הרוּב הכה עבבך  
והיה הפלשתי העREL הנעה כאחד מהם כי תרף  
9 מערכת אללים חיים: ויאמר דור ידה אשר  
הצלי מיד הארי ומיד הלב הוא יצילני מיד  
הפלשתי הנה ויאמר שאול אל-דוד לך ויודה  
12 יודה עטך: וילבש שאול אל-דוד מדייו ונתחנּ  
קובע נחשת על ראשו וילבש אותו שריון: ויחזר  
דור אתי-חרבו מעל למדייו ויאל ללבת כי לא-נשה  
15 ויאמר דוד אל-שאול לא אוכל ללבת אלה כי  
לא נסתי ויסרים דוד מעליו: ניבח מקלו בידו  
ויבחרילו חמשה חלקי אבני מנהנחל וישם  
18 אתם בכלי הרעים אשר-לו ובילקוט וקלעו בידו  
וינש אל-הפלשתי: וילך הפלשתי הלך וקרב

אֶל-דָּוד וְהָאִישׁ נֹשֵׁא הַצָּנָה לְפָנָיו: וַיַּבְטֵחַ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי  
 וַיַּרְאֵה אֲתִידָוד וַיַּבְוֹהוּ כִּי-הִיא נָעַר וְאַדְמָנִי עַמִּיסִּיפָּה  
 3 מִרְאָה: וַיֹּאמֶר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל-דָּוד הַכֶּלֶב אָנָּבִ  
 בַּי אַתָּה בָּא אֱלֹי בְּמִקְלֹות וַיַּקְלֵל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶת-  
 דָּוד בְּאֶלְקָיו: וַיֹּאמֶר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל-דָּוד לְכָה  
 6 אֱלֹי וְאַתָּה אַתְּ-בִּשְׂרָךְ לְעֹזֵף הַשָּׁמִים וְלַבְּהַמֶּת  
 הַשְׁדָּה: וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוד אֶל-הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אַתָּה בָּא אֱלֹי  
 בְּחַרְבַּן וּבְחַנִּית וּבְכִירֹון וְאָנָּבִי בָּא אֱלֹיךְ בְּשָׁם  
 9 יְהוָה צָבָאות אֱלֹהִי מִעֲרֻכּוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר חִרְפָּתָה:  
 הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה יִסְגַּךְ יְדוֹהָה בְּיֹדִי וְהַכְתִּיד וְהַסְרֹתִי  
 אֲתִידָאשָׁךְ מַעַלְיךְ וַיַּתְּתִּי פֶּגֶר מִחְנָה פְּלִשְׁתִּים  
 12 הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה לְעֹזֵף הַשָּׁמִים וְלַחֲיתֵת הָאָרֶץ וַיַּדְעֵוּ  
 בְּלִדְהָאָרֶץ בַּיּוֹם יְשָׁרָאֵל: וַיַּדְעָו בְּלִ  
 הַקָּהָל הַזֶּה כִּי-לֹא בְּחַרְבַּן וּבְחַנִּית יְהוֹשִׁיעַ יְהוָה  
 15 בַּי לְיְהוָה הַמְּלִכָּה וַיִּתְּנוּ אֶתְכֶם בְּיַדְנִי: וְהִיא  
 כִּי-קָם הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיַּלְךְ וַיַּקְרֵב לְקַרְאַת דָּוד וַיִּמְהַר  
 דָּוד וַיַּרְאֵן הַמְּעֵרֶבֶת לְקַרְאַת הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי: וַיַּשְׁלַח  
 18 דָוד אֲתִידָו אֶל-הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּקְחֵחַ מִשְׁם אָבִו וַיַּקְלֵעַ  
 וַיַּד אֲתִידָה הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל-מִצְחָו וַתִּטְבֹּע הָאָבִו בְּמִצְחָו  
 וַיַּפְלֵל עַל-פָּנָיו אֶרְצָה: וַיַּחַזֵּק דָוד מִן-הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי

בקלע ובאבן נתק אתי-הפלשתי וימתהו וחרב אין  
בידיך: וגרץ דוד ויעד אל-הפלשתי ויקח  
3 אתי-חרבו ונשלפה מתערת וימתהו ויכרת רבבת  
את-ראשו ויראו הפלשטים כי-מת גבורם ונגסו:

### אשרי הצדיק

1 אשרי האיש אשר לא חלה בעצת רשעים  
ובדרך חטאים לא עמד ובmeshב לרים לא ישב:  
3 כי אם ב תורה יהוה חפצ'ו ובחורתו יהגה יומם  
ולילה: והיה בעין שתויל על-פלו מים אשר  
פריו יתן בעתו ועלתו לא-יבזול וכל אשר יעשה  
6 יצלח: לא-יבן הרשעים כי אם במן אשר-תדרנו  
רוח: על-פנו לא יקמו רשעים במשפט וחטאים  
בעדרת צדיקים: כי-ודע יהוה דרך צדיקים  
9 ודרך רשעים תאבד:



## **WORD LISTS**



## HEBREW WORD LIST

### א

1. אָבִ n. *father*; est. w. sfx. אָבִי, pl. אָבוֹתִ אָבִי.
2. אָבַד v. *perish*.
3. אָבוֹן n. f. *stone*.
4. אָבְרָהָם *Abraham*.
5. אָדָמָה n. f. *ground*.
6. אָדָמָנִ adj. *ruddy*.
7. אָוֹת n. m. *sign*.
8. אָחָר prep. *after*, n. 85.
9. אָין negative adv., n. 86.
10. אָישׁ n. *man* (for אָנָשׁ n. 60); pl. אָנָשִׁים, rarely אָנָשִׂים; est. אָנָשִׁי אָישִׁים.
11. אָכַל v. *eat*.
12. אֲלָל adv. *not*, prohibitive or deprecative w. impf.
13. אֲלָל prep. *to, at, near*.

### אלְהִים

14. אלְהִים God.
15. אֲמָם adv. and conj. *indeed, though, if*.
16. אֲמָה n. f. *people*.
17. אָמַר v. *speak*, n. 57.
18. אֲמֹרִי *Amorite*.
19. אֲמָת n. f. *firmness, fidelity, truth*.
20. אֲרֵי n. m. *lion*.
21. אֲרֹץ n. f. *earth, land*; n. 39.
22. אֲשָׁר n. f. *fire*.
23. אֲשֶׁר n. m. only est. pl. *happiness, blessedness*.
24. אֲתָה, אַתָּה particle, n. 23; prep., n. 85.

### בּ

25. בְּהָמָה n. f. *beast*.
26. בָּוּא v. *go, come*.

27. בָּזָה v. despise.

28. בָּחָר v. choose.

29. בָּן, בָּנָד; est. בָּן w. sfx. בָּנָךְ, בָּנִי pl. בָּנִים.

30. בָּעַר v. burn, burn up.

31. בָּשָׂר n. m. body, flesh.

## ג

32. גָּבָור adj. mighty; n. warrior, champion.

33. גָּבָר v. be strong; hithp. behave bravely, boast.

34. גָּדוֹל adj. great.

35. גָּנוֹם n. m. people.

36. גַּם conj. also, even.

## ד

37. דְּבָשָׁה n. m. honey.

38. דְּבוֹב n. m. bear.

39. דָּוִיד, דָּוֹד David.

40. דָּר n. m. period, generation.

41. דָּרֶךְ n. m. way.

## ה

42. הָגָה v. meditate.

43. הָיָה v. be, happen.

44. הָלֵךְ v. go, walk; n. 70, d.

45. הָלֵל v. piel, praise.

46. הָלֵם adv. hither.

47. הָנָה adv. behold! n. 86.

48. הָר n. m. mountain; n. 39.

## וּ

49. זוּה pron. this; n. 26; p. 22.

50. זֹב v. flow.

51. זֹכֶר n. m. memorial.

52. זָקָן n. m. beard.

## חָ

53. חָגָר v. gird.

54. חֵבִי Hevite.

55. חָזַק v. be strong; hiph., hold.

56. חָטֹא n. m. <i>sinner.</i>	74. יְדֻעַ v. <i>know.</i>
57. חַי adj. <i>alive.</i>	75. יְהָה <i>Yah.</i>
58. חַיִת n. f. <i>animal.</i>	76. יְהוָה <i>Yahwe; n. 55.</i>
59. חַיִם n. <i>life.</i>	77. יוּמִים n. m. <i>day; pl. 55.</i>
60. חֶלֶב n. m. <i>milk.</i>	יוּמָם adv., <i>by day.</i>
61. חֶלֶק adj. <i>smooth.</i>	78. יְכַל v. <i>hophal, be able.</i>
62. חֶנִית n. f. <i>spear.</i>	79. וְלִקּוֹט n. <i>wallet.</i>
63. חֶסֶד n. m. <i>kindness, mercy.</i>	80. יְעָקֹב <i>Jacob.</i>
64. חֶפְץ n. m. <i>pleasure.</i>	81. יְפֵה adj. <i>beautiful.</i>
65. חֶרֶב n. f. <i>sword.</i>	82. יְצָא v. <i>come, go forth.</i>
66. חֶרְבָּה <i>Horeb.</i>	83. יְצָחָק <i>Isaac.</i>
67. חֶרְף v. <i>piel, revile.</i>	84. יְרַד v. <i>go down.</i>
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92. בְּהֵן n. <i>priest.</i>	108. לִיזׁ v. <i>scoff.</i>
93. בַּי conj. <i>that, for, be-</i> <i>cause.</i>	109. לְקַח v. <i>take, n. 64, h.</i>
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100. בָּרָת v. <i>cut down, off.</i>	115. מוֹת v. <i>die.</i>
<b>ל</b>	116. מַחֲנָה n. m. <i>camp, army.</i>
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103. לְבַשׁ v. <i>put on, clothe.</i>	119. מַלְאָך angel.
104. לְחַם v. <i>niphal, fight.</i>	120. מַלְחָמָה n. f. <i>battle.</i>
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107. לִילָה n. m. <i>night.</i>	123. מַץְחָה n. m. <i>chaff, dust.</i>
	124. מַצְחָה n. m. <i>forehead.</i>
	125. מִצְרִים <i>Egypt, Egyptians.</i>

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128. מְرָאָה	n. m. <i>sight, appearance,</i> <i>countenance.</i>	146. נִפְלֶל	v. <i>fall.</i>
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130. מֹשֶׁה	<i>Moses.</i>	148. נִשְׂאָן	v. <i>lift up, carry.</i>
131. מְשֻׁפְטָה	n. m. <i>judgment.</i>	149. נִשְׁלָל	v. <i>take off.</i>
		150. נִתְנָן	v. <i>give, place;</i> n. 64, g.

**נ**

132. נִי particle, *now, I pray.*

133. נִבְטָה v. *hiphil, look.*

134. נִבְלָל v. *fail, wither.*

135. נִגְשָׁה v. *approach, persecute.*

136. נִדְרָת v. *drive about.*

137. נִהְגָּה v. *lead, drive.*

138. נִוְסָם v. *flee.*

139. נִחְלָה n. m. *brook.*

140. נִחְשָׁת n. m. *bronze.*

141. נִכְחָה v. *hiphil, strike, slay.*

142. נִסְחָה v. *piel, try, attempt.*

143. נִעְוָרִים n. *boyhood, youth.*

**ס**

151. סִנְרָה v. *close; piel, deliver.*

152. סִוְרָה v. *turn aside, draw near; hiphil, take off.*

153. סִנְהָה n. m. *thorn bush.*

154. סִתְרָה v. *hide.*

**ע**

155. עֲבָד v. *serve, worship;*  
hiphil, *enslave.*

156. עֲבָדָה n. m. *servant.*

157. עֲדָה n. f. *assembly*

158. עֲדָר n. m. *flock.*

159.	<b>עֹד</b> adv. <i>again, still, yet.</i>	177.	<b>פֶּה</b> n. m. <i>mouth; est.</i> ; w. sfx. <b>פִּוּ</b> , <b>פִּי</b> .
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167.	prep. <i>with.</i>	184.	<b>צָבָא</b> n. m. <i>army.</i>
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176.	<b>פָּנָر</b> n. m. <i>corpse.</i>		

193. קָלַע v. *sling.*

194. קָלַע n. m. *sling.*

195. קָרָא v. *cry out, call, meet.*

196. קָרְבָּן v. *approach.*

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197. רָאָה v. *see.*

198. רָאֵשׁ n. m. *head.*

199. רֶגֶל n. f. *foot.*

200. רֹוחַ n. f. *breath, spirit, wind.*

201. רָץ v. *run.*

202. רָחֵב adj. *wide, spacious.*

203. רָעָה v. *feed, tend.*

204. רָשָׁע adj. *wicked.*

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205. שָׂה n. m. *sheep.*

206. שִׁים v. *place.*

### שׁ

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208. שְׁבָח v. *praise, propiti-  
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209. שְׁלַח v. *send.*

210. שְׁלִיף v. *draw.*

211. שָׁם adv. *there, thither.*

212. שָׁם n. m. *name.*

213. שְׁמִים n. m. *heavens.*

214. שְׁמַע v. *hear.*

215. שְׁרִיּוֹן n. m. *breast-  
plate.*

216. שְׁתַל v. *plant.*

### ת

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218. תְּזֻרָה n. f. *law.*

219. תְּעֵר n. m. *sheath.*



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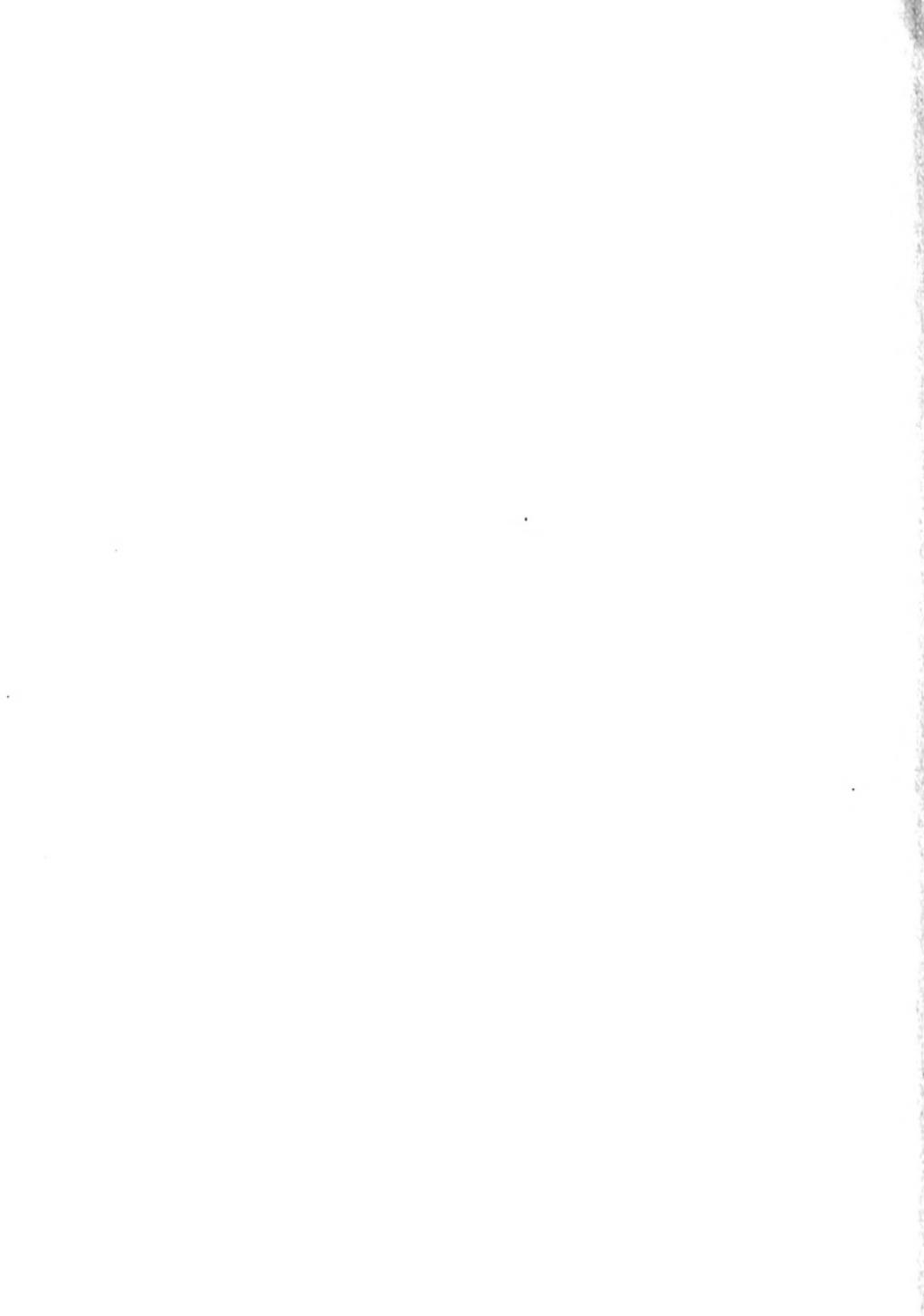
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